HISTORY OF THE LLOYD LIBRARY

CASWELL A. MAYO, PH. M., PHAR. D.

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THE LLOYD LIBRARY AND ITS MAKERS

Presented to
Dr. Henry S. Wellcome
With kind regards of John Uri Lloyd
Cincinnati May 16th 1932



CURTIS GATES LLOYD NELSON ASHLEY LLOYD JOHN URI LLOYD

1886

The Lloyd Library and Its Makers

An Historical Sketch

BY

CASWELL A. MAYO, PH. M., PHAR. D.
Former Editor of the American Druggist

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DR. CASWELL A. MAYO, PH. M., PHAR. D.
Born July 5, 1862, Columbus, Mississippi.
Died January 13, 1928, Cincinnati, Ohio

Dr. Mayo took much pleasure in preparing the following history of the Lloyd Library, in which he had spent many happy hours of research work. It was "A contribution of Love," a farewell gift to his beloved profession.

After the forms had been made up for printing, without warning, he was stricken by a lesion of the heart which proved fatal.

It had not been his intent to present his own portrait in this Bulletin, but the undersigned, so long his friend, assumes the responsibility, believing it eminently proper that it should accompany Dr. Mayo's last contribution to pharmacy.

JOHN URI LLOYD.

FOREWORD

By the Historian

Back of every accomplishment there is a human being. The mere narration of results achieved makes history, but the most interesting phase of history is that which has to do with the men who have accomplished that which makes history. As a rule the actors are indifferent to self, indeed, often being unaware of their own importance.

In order that the present record may be as complete as possible, I have freely introduced portraits, not only of the three brothers but of others connected with the evolution of the library. Even at this date it has been difficult to secure a portrait of a past librarian, as well as the needed biographical data. In a few years much that is now available would be not only difficult but impossible to obtain. My intent being to serve the future as well as record the past, it will be observed that many minor historical details concerning the subject as a whole have been introduced, the aim being to supply detailed information, not now needed, but which may some time be serviceable.

In writing a history of the Lloyd Library I introduce primarily an informal biography of the brothers who made that library possible, all of whom I have known for many years, prefacing this with a brief history of their parents.

Many men of wealth desiring to perpetuate a something worthy, have erected or endowed university buildings to be used as laboratories, lecture halls or dormitories, but only a comparatively few have built or endowed libraries, although libraries are, after all, the more important, for in them are stored the accumulated results of the learning and experience of the ages. Instead of being an endowment emanating from surplus wealth, this library, now known the world over, grew from a small beginning, steadily increasing through sacrifice of time after the toil of the busy day. Out of the saving of pennies for the purchase of books needed for self instruction and extreme economy in living, finally resulted the great collection donated to the world of science as a free gift for service to others.

To the foregoing it may be added that although donations of books and pamphlets have ever been generous and highly appreciated, the entire expense of the library, its structures, and its maintenance has been met by the three brothers described in the pages that follow.

Caswell A. Mayo.

Cincinnati, December, 1927.

THE LLOYD LIBRARY AND ITS MAKERS

Parents of the Lloyd Brothers.* Both Nelson Marvin Lloyd and Sophia Webster, his wife, were descendants of that early New England stock which took a leading part in the Colonial wars and the American Revolution, finally to become pioneers in the development of the Northwest Territory.

After teaching school in North Bloomfield and Lima, New York, where he was born as well as married and where two sons, John Uri and Nelson Ashley, were born, Nelson Marvin Lloyd, who was a civil engineer and school teacher, left North Bloomfield in 1853. The object was to make for a company of capitalists a preliminary survey for a "short line" railway to connect Covington, Kentucky, with Louisville. This railway was intended to compete with the Ohio River steamers (packets), which at that time monopolized the traffic between these two points. The financial panic of 1854 paralyzed American railway work, and both Mr. Lloyd and his wife, who had joined him, found employment as teachers in a school at Burlington, Kentucky. Here he settled, near the line of survey, with his wife and two children, John Uri, aged five, and Nelson Ashley, aged two. It may be mentioned in passing that Mr. Lloyd, while engaged in the work of this survey, located the piers for the suspension bridge over the Licking River, between Newport and Covington.

From Burlington the family moved to Petersburg, then to Florence and later to Crittenden (all in Northern Kentucky), as better opportunities for the two teachers appeared. Though known as "Yankee school teachers," they were loved by all.

John Uri and Nelson Ashley. When John Uri was ten years old the third brother, Curtis Gates, was born in Florence, where the older children received the general rudimentary education typical of the "little red schoolhouse" of that period, which in this case was in one room of a small frame structure. This primitive instruction comprised the only schooling they received aside from home guidance by their parents.

The Kentucky country was in a primitive condition. Primeval woods, where now bare hills greet the eye, encircled the little clearings in which the farmer had by "deadenings" cleared space for small corn and tobacco fields. Arrow heads and other relics of the aboriginal dwellers in the "dark and bloody battle ground," which had been forcibly wrested from them by Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton and the other pioneers of a preceding generation, were then abundant.

The eldest of the Lloyd boys was small for his years and delicate. Until eleven years of age he suffered from an asthma which made it impossible to share in the rough sports of his comrades or even to attend school during severe

* For Professor J. H. Beal, the history of John Uri and Nelson Ashley Lloyd has been written in detail by the senior brother. To this history I owe much in the genealogical notes herein recorded.—Editor.

winter weather. Fortunately, after other methods of medication had failed, he was permanently cured of this affliction by a course of lobelia pills prepared according to the formula of Dr. Samuel Thomson, the founder of the Thomsonian School of Medicine.

His small size and delicate physique led him in pleasant weather to such lonely recreations as were afforded by his rifle (with which he became very expert) in the wooded hills and valleys of his neighborhood in which small game was then abundant. Thus he roamed alone save for his faithful dog, Turk, as an only companion. Other than this, he was companioned by his own thoughts. The love of Nature, thus early implanted, has persisted through the years, to the great advantage of his health.

When he reached the age of fourteen his parents decided that he should enter Pharmacy as an apprentice. To this end it was deemed necessary by his parents that he should apply personally at the pharmacies in Covington and Cincinnati until a satisfactory opening in pharmacy could be found. As his father was engaged in school teaching every day except Saturday, that day was devoted to calling on pharmacists. Each Saturday morning the two (unless a ride in a farmer's wagon favored them) walked the ten miles from their home in Florence ("Stringtown on the Pike") to Covington. Continued disappointments exhausted the possibilities of that young city. Then began a systematic canvas of the drug stores of Cincinnati. To and from that city each Saturday they trudged until an opening was found with the H. M. Merrell Company at Court and Plum Streets. On conferring with Mr. W. J. M. Gordon, whose pharmacy was near that location, it was decided that the position with H. M. Merrell Company was not desirable as it did not afford needed opportunity to acquire knowledge and experience in the general prescription business. To this Mr. Merrell agreed. Then Mr. Gordon made a place for the boy in his own establishment, Eighth Street and Western Row (now Central Avenue).

Here young Lloyd entered upon his apprenticeship in the late fall of 1863. His first duties being purely menial, he became very much discouraged, seeing no future. Eventually, however, he was permitted to assist in the prescription department, his interest leading him into continuous study, so that at the end of two years Mr. Gordon declared him to be prepared for the work of a prescription clerk.

The large number of Germans living in Cincinnati gave a pronounced Teutonic flavor to the drug business, no clerk being proficient unless drilled in German. In order to learn that phase of the business, it was deemed expedient for John Uri to become apprenticed to a German pharmacist. He found an opening with Mr. George Eger, at the "elbow of the Canal," opposite Mohawk Bridge.* Mr. Eger, who had been educated as a pharmacist at a German University, gave careful attention to the instruction of the young apprentice. His salary was one dollar per week, plus board in the home of Mr. Eger.

* The Canal is now the "Parkway," the "elbow" the curve next the hill.

Each evening he was required to study the United States Dispensatory, a drug being selected by Mr. Eger as the text. The next evening, from memory, he was required to make a written summary of that article, the third evening this summary was submitted to Mr. Eger for criticism, followed by an oral quiz. Then a new subject was assigned. Continuously was he drilled in all that pertained to the business.

After nearly two years of this second apprenticeship, Mr. Eger gave his "clerk" a certificate of proficiency, which was as highly prized by the recipient as is a college diploma by its graduates. During this time the apprentice had opportunity to attend the lectures on chemistry of Dr. Roberts Bartholow, at the Ohio Medical College, a course which proved most inspiring. He also matriculated at the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, but could not find time to attend the lectures. In addition he afterwards took a course in Anatomy at the Miami Medical College, the professor, Dr. Clendenin, being celebrated as a teacher.

Apprenticeship in pharmacy in those days meant much. Pharmacists ground and powdered their own drugs, made their tinctures, fluid extracts, ointments, plasters and other pharmaceuticals. The lad who finished his apprenticeship under George Eger, who had the Pharmacopoeia by heart, was everywhere accepted as a competent pharmacist.

After completing this second apprenticeship young Lloyd sought in vain for employment in the line of his chosen profession. He planned and opened a drug store in Florence, Kentucky, for Dr. Brasher, devoting a part of January and February, 1867, to that task for which he received the, to him, munificent remuneration of one dollar per day.

Still finding no opening in the drug business, he took a position as a rodman with a corps of engineers, his father having again turned to engineering, the party being engaged in the survey for a Kentucky railway from Owensburg to Russelville. He served in this survey for nine months, his brother Ashley part of the time being a member of the party.

On August 10, 1868, he again entered the employ of the Gordon Pharmacy, from which date his life being in unison with his brother Ashley, they may be traced together.

After some experience as errand boy and clerk in a grocery in Florence, in 1869 Ashley was given an opportunity to learn the business in the Gordon Pharmacy, without salary, the arrangement having been made by his older brother.

During the period of Ashley's apprenticeship, the two lads lived with rigid economy, sleeping in a back room of the establishment and eating their meals behind the prescription counter. Reference to a diary kept at that time by John Uri shows that the total expense for food and coal for one week for the two was only $3.09! Bread and New Orleans molasses were the principal articles of diet.

With a view to improving the Gordon business, John Uri finally undertook (1870) to introduce into the store a department of chemical apparatus, purchasing

the stock with his own savings, and issuing a price list of chemical apparatus under his own name. Despite this effort, the Gordon Pharmacy was forced to go into a receiver's hands, outside ventures of Mr. O. F. Gordon in the pioneering distillation of acetic acid, wood alcohol, etc., which consumed his capital, having proved unsuccessful.

In rapid succession three different business opportunities were now offered to the two young pharmacists, a fact which indicates that they must have made a very favorable impression on the patrons of the store and the medical profession generally.

One of these came from Dr. Woulff, a patron of the Gordon Pharmacy, who offered to lend them such money as might be required to purchase and carry on the Gordon business, for an indefinite term, the principal to be repaid from time to time as the business might justify, without interest.

The second opportunity was an offer from the creditors of the Gordons to turn over the business to the Lloyd brothers at the invoice price, with interest at the legal rate.

The third was an offer from Dr. John King, speaking for himself and Dr. J. M. Scudder, who offered to supply the needed capital for the two brothers to establish an independent laboratory for the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations.

The acceptance of any of these offers was made unnecessary when their parents placed in their hands capital sufficient to embark in the business of manufacturing pharmaceuticals on a moderate scale, and specializing in plant pharmacy. To this end they rented a room on Broadway, and notified Mr. Gordon they would leave his employ with the closing of the year 1870.

But on December 28th, while attempting to board a Little Miami (now Pennsylvania) train at Crawfish Crossing, John Uri slipped, one foot being frightfully crushed under the wheels. This incapacitated him for six months, during which time the rental was paid but no steps taken toward establishing the laboratory on Broadway. Near the end of that period the Gordon store was closed by the receivers, and Ashley obtained a temporary position in a paint store. Later he entered the employ of the H. Swannell Pharmacy in Champaign, Illinois.

When able to use his foot, John Uri returned to Cincinnati, where Dr. John King proposed that he should undertake a systematic study of the Eclectic materia medica, featuring American medicinal plants and especially studying the pharmaceutical preparations used by Eclectic physicians. For this purpose he was formally offered the position of chemist with H. M. Merrell & Company.

Details concerning this entry into Eclecticism were made the subject of an address by Professor Lloyd before the 63rd meeting of the Ohio Eclectic Medical Association, at Akron, May, 1927. This address, which appeared in *The Eclectic Medical Journal* for July, 1927, explains the basic principles of this particular phase of medical practice (Eclectic) and shows the lofty ideals which animated

its leaders and followers. In it Professor Lloyd records that during his work in the Gordon Pharmacy, he had become acquainted with many physicians, among whom was Dr. John King, who was very exacting in his requirements as to the method pursued in compounding prescriptions. Young Lloyd had worked out improvements in several of Dr. King's formulas, to his great satisfaction. Dr. King pointed out the fact that accepting the position with H. M. Merrell & Co. would constitute an affiliation with the Eclectic School, and would carry with it all the "odium" that might be attached to such a connection in the minds of "Regular" practitioners. But he further pointed out that acceptance would afford exceptional opportunities for education and research in the field of American materia medica. This offer was promptly accepted, despite the protest of Dr. Roberts Bartholow, with whom a close friendship had been established while "John" was attending his lectures on chemistry in the Ohio Medical College. However, he finally acquiesced in that the decision was wisely made.

As indicated by Dr. Scudder, the aim of the Eclectics of that period was to introduce into practice direct or specific medication, using a single drug when possible. Treat the patient, not a disease name, was their motto. To carry out this idea a study of the special attributes of each drug was necessary and this could only be accomplished by the use of effective preparations, representing the desirable therapeutic constituents of the drug. For these preparations, new to pharmacy, Dr. Scudder proposed the name "Specific Medicines." To prevent fraudulent imitations, labels were copyrighted under that name, the privilege of their use being given to H. M. Merrell & Co. In the historical paper referred to, Professor Lloyd points out that the wisdom of such method of procedure, which at that date was strongly criticized, is amply attested in the case of Insulin, which has been trademarked, the manufacture of which is consequently restricted to a few reliable manufacturers. It is evident that only by following this method could the medical profession and drug trade have been protected from a flock of imitations or substitutes which would have discredited the name "Insulin."

The prognostications made by Drs. King and Scudder regarding the ostracism to which "young Lloyd" would be subjected by affiliating with Eclecticism were later borne out, but by reason of his valuable research contributions to general pharmacy, which appeared continuously in all the leading pharmaceutical journals and in book form as well, he retained the good will and support of every section of pharmacy that had no interest to serve, though he did meet resistance from some pharmaceutical manufacturers whose commercial interests were not in accord with the tenets of Eclecticism. This, however, a purely business problem, is ancient history. Neither individual nor business rivals now have aught for him but the most cordial feeling.

As many who read this bulletin are not familiar with the tenets of the Eclectic School of physicians, it may be well (without attempting to enter into professional

discussions) to explain just what "Eclectic" as applied to this School stands for. Many years ago, Dr. John King, one of the leaders of Eclecticism, considered as "The Father of Eclecticism," a co-laborer of Beach, spoke of it as follows:

"We are crusaders in behalf of a kindly system of medication and the development of the American materia medica, by which we hope to displace the cruel processes now in use, heired, as a rule from Europe. We aim also to come into close touch with the people; to teach them home care, sanitation, the use of simples. Another of our objects is the resisting of laws that restrict the liberty of physicians schooled in different views concerning medicines and the teaching of medicine. These objects we can not secure, or even further, inside the 'Regular' fold. Therefore, in the eyes of the dominant school, we are 'irregulars.'"

The definition given by Dr. John M. Scudder, who was affiliated with Dr. King in the foundation and development of the school, covers the pharmaceutical aspects of the work in the following words:

"Nastiness in medicine, heroic medication, habit-breeding narcotics and harmful processes, as well as shot-gun empirical practice, must go. In order to succeed in this crusade we must create a new pharmacy, mainly from vegetable products. A study of the specific attributes of each drug must be made. This can be done satisfactorily only by means of exact *representatives* of the desirable parts of these drugs. The preparations that result are, under the term selected, 'Specific Medicines,' to be distinguished from present-day pharmaceuticals, and thus, as a new class, individualized from all other pharmaceutical classes."

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE LIBRARY

This espousal of Eclecticism by John Uri Lloyd became a very important factor in the development of the Lloyd Library, for in carrying out the plans of Dr. King and Dr. Scudder, it became necessary for him to accumulate as complete a library as possible of books bearing on the subjects of plant chemistry and pharmacy, materia medica and allied subjects. In this new work, as had been predicted, young Lloyd found ample opportunity to gratify his love of study and research as well as his devotion to nature. He took up in detail the study of American plant drugs, their constituents, and their pharmacy, with the view of simplifying and perfecting the preparations made from such drugs. He not only carried on a basic study of these subjects but he published many articles thereon in *The Eclectic Medical Journal* and various pharmaceutical journals throughout the United States, to all of which he became a welcome contributor.

Largely as a matter of self preservation, he collected and studied works on the subject of pharmacy and medical botany, making a specialty of collecting and reading the Thomsonian, Eclectic and domestic medical journals and prints, as well as books connected therewith. Dr. Scudder advertised in *The Eclectic Medical Journal* for all back numbers of American medical journals and books bearing on American medicine. As rapidly as possible each series was completed. Eclectic physicians and pharmacists responded freely and with their generous co-operation

the library rapidly increased. Back numbers of all the current journals of pharmacy, of which *The American Journal of Pharmacy* and *The Druggists Circular* were at that date the established representatives, were added. These, as well as the Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, were finally completed. Later the library was further enriched by Dr. John King through the presentation of his own professional library.

Ashley seldom attended Society meetings, but John Uri was a regular attendant of Eclectic Society meetings as well as the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association from the time of its formation, constantly contributing to the Proceedings of both organizations. It is interesting to note this fact as evidence that, though affiliation with the Eclectic School had subjected him to expected criticism, it had not placed him outside the pale in the pharmaceutical world. Indeed, so far from that being the case, he won for himself an enviable position in the world of pharmacy which eventually led to election as president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, after having served for a number of years previously as Chairman of the Committee on Queries and Papers. This honor came to him in 1887 when the meeting was held in Cincinnati. At the next meeting, in Detroit, there were intimations that efforts would be made to impeach him on account of his connection with Eclecticism and his erratic views concerning chemistry as applied to plant pharmacy, but the subject was never brought up on the floor. His heterodoxy of that date is now known as Colloidal Chemistry.

In 1876 the two brothers, John Uri and Ashley, opened a modest laboratory at 35-37 Canal Street, for the manufacture of preparations in the field of plant pharmacy. In order to join in this venture, Ashley resigned his position with H. Swannell at Champaign, and John Uri resigned his position with H. M. Merrell & Co. About six months after the opening of this laboratory, Dr. T. C. Thorp, senior member of H. M. Merrell & Co., proposed that the two concerns should be consolidated, he retiring and John Uri taking his place, assuming complete charge of the laboratory work. This agreement was entered into. Ashley having been paid for his share of the "Lloyd Brothers" laboratory, accepted a position as traveling salesman for Reakirt, Hale & Co., wholesale druggists of Cincinnati.

John Uri thus entered this partnership, the name of the firm becoming Merrell, Thorp & Lloyd. In 1881 H. M. Merrell retired, his interest being purchased by Ashley Lloyd, the firm name then being changed to Thorp & Lloyd Brothers.

In 1885 the Thorp interest was purchased by the two brothers, the business being continued at the old stand at Court and Plum Streets under the name of Lloyd Brothers, which title under the act of incorporation in 1924 was changed to Lloyd Brothers, Pharmacists, Inc. No stock was sold to outsiders, the total interest now being held by John Uri Lloyd.

Curtis Gates Lloyd. When Curtis Gates Lloyd, ten years younger than John Uri, reached his eighteenth year, there came an opportunity for him to become connected with pharmacy. Prior to this he had lived with his parents in Kentucky. He began as an errand boy for the wholesale drug establishment of Reakirt, Hale & Co., with whom Ashley was at that date a traveling salesman. Inasmuch as this was a wholesale house, Curtis had spare time, evenings and Sundays, during which he devoted himself assiduously to the collection of specimens of flowering plants in the woods and fields back of Newport.

Living with his parents, he was able to use his small salary to aid in forming acquaintances with botanists through correspondence and exchange of specimens. He now gradually collected an herbarium that was a credit to him and a matter of pride to all the family. This herbarium, together with its later additions by Professor Walter H. Aiken, numbering in all over 30,000 specimens, is now the phaenogamic herbarium of the Lloyd Library. A few years later Curtis' line of study was diverted to cryptogamic botany, and he began the collection of fungi, an interest that never waned.

John Uri now obtained for his brother Curtis a position in the pharmacy of his friend, Dr. A. M. Johnson, in order that he might follow in the footsteps of his elder brothers and study pharmacy systematically. Here there was much spare time for study, Dr. Johnson proving to be a patient and capable instructor. In due time Curtis, without other instruction, passed the examination before the Cincinnati Board of Pharmacy and became a registered pharmacist.

While Curtis was with Dr. Johnson, Dr. J. M. Scudder received from a physician a plant which Curtis identified as Penthorum sedoides, his description of the plant being published in *The Eclectic Medical Journal,* 1879, p. 479. This was his second appearance in print, the first being a tentative classification of the genus Mahonia, or Berberis, which had been published jointly by him and his brother, John Uri.

There being no promising opportunity in pharmacy, Curtis entered the employ of The Standard Publishing Co., devoting his spare time to the study of botany.

In 1884, the brothers, John and Curtis, began the issue of a quarterly publication, entitled *Drugs and Medicines of North America,* which, in 1887, with the issue of No. 5 of Volume II (owing to Curtis' growing interest in cryptogamic botany and consequent neglect of flowering plants), was discontinued. His diversion into the field of fungi was much regretted by his brothers, that subject being afar from the field and ideals of the library.

On May 1, 1886, Curtis, then being twenty-seven years of age, was admitted to partnership in the firm of Lloyd Brothers, a rapidly growing business, his salary being made from the start equal to that of his brothers as well as sharing one-third of the profits of the business. It was understood that Ashley was to continue to manage the business as heretofore, John Uri to supervise the labora-

tory and Curtis to devote himself to botanical features serviceable from a business standpoint. However, it became increasingly evident that his bent of mind was so pronounced in the fungus direction as to make it impossible for him to be of business service and reluctantly he was excused from any responsibility in the establishment.

The accumulated books on botany becoming too many for the building on Race Street, where Curtis had his lodgings, a building was purchased at 224 West Court Street, to which the library of John Uri, now numbering more than three thousand volumes, devoted to pharmacy, chemistry, medical botany and general materia medica, was moved, together with such botanical books as had been accumulated by Curtis. Here he lived and thereafter made fungi his life study, which he could do without care, as his finances were established and maintained by the business conducted by his brothers.

In 1902 this building was replaced by a four-story building, now known as The Lloyd Museum, which today houses the mycological collection accumulated by Curtis, a collection that took his entire life study but which was never considered as a part of the library.

This building becoming inadequate for specimens and books because of the space required for the fungi, another four-story building was erected in 1907-08 at 309 West Court Street, to which the library contents were moved with the exception of reference works on the subject of mycology. These were retained at the Museum for the use of Curtis. In 1912 this building was doubled in capacity by the addition of fifty feet in the rear. (See illustration, back cover.)

Very soon after being given his partnership interest in the firm, Curtis' interest in fungi developed to such an extent that he entirely abandoned both general and medical botany, the study of which had been assigned as his special field of work in the interest of the establishment. He devoted his entire time to mycological study, specializing in the Gasteromycetes. This he could do free of care as his brothers attended to his personal affairs as well as to the business and the library. Later he turned his attention to other fungus families, but always confined his main studies to the harder, or woody species, which made good museum specimens, preserving their characters when dried. He traveled extensively, twice visiting the Samoan Islands, but spending most of his time in Europe in the pursuit of this particular phase of botany. For many years he had a permanent address in Paris to which specimens were sent from all parts of the world. He also spent months at a time at the Kew Gardens where the herbarium is particularly rich in the original type specimens. He visited the leading museums of Europe in order to acquaint himself with type specimens. As shown by his correspondence he became exceptionally versed, being accepted as an authority in his chosen field. Finally his contributions to this branch of science received recognition from the University of Cincinnati, which, in 1926, gave to him the degree of Doctor of Science.

These visits abroad frequently covered six months and sometimes a year or even two years. During this time the income derived from his partnership in Lloyd Brothers was regularly turned over to him by his brothers, so that he might have opportunity to pursue his studies, untrammeled by living necessities. Eventually, in 1918, they purchased his interest in the business. Failing eyesight had for some years troubled him and finally forced him to give up his mycological work. This happened a year or more prior to his death, which occurred November 11, 1926. He was never married, his estate going in trust to the Library.

In connection with his work in mycology Curtis issued a number of publications, six in the form of Bulletins of the Lloyd Library, and many under the title, "Mycological Notes," and "Letters," which were distributed to his large list of correspondents, free of cost, and through the medium of International Exchange to various scientific societies of the world. Throughout his life he carried on a voluminous correspondence with mycologists in all parts of the world, receiving from them specimens either for identification or as contributions to the museum which he established through his own collecting and that of these co-workers. This museum is said, by competent authorities, to be in several directions the most complete of any in existence. It is described more fully elsewhere in this publication. Taken as a whole, his brother, John Uri, considers that the record made by Curtis is one of the most inspiring lessons to young men and women that he can recall. Without any systematic instruction, except a few years of schooling in a country school in Kentucky, he taught himself the science of botany of flowering plants, accumulating an herbarium of over thirty thousand specimens. Then he stepped into that most difficult phase of botany,—mycology,—and not only mastered the subject as taught, but, entering into its outreaches, contributed to the unraveling of much that was obscure therein.

The accompanying portrait shows Curtis Gates Lloyd as he appeared a few years before his death. In the frontispiece presentation of the three brothers, Curtis is at the left.

TRIBUTES TO CURTIS GATES LLOYD

When the news of the death of Curtis Gates Lloyd appeared in scientific journals, many letters were received by the library from various sections of the world, voicing appreciation of his work. Selections from these follow:

PROFESSOR ERNEST A. BESSEY, LANSING, MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

Dr. Lloyd was a man whose service to botany in general, and mycology in particular, is even now recognized as immense. I believe, however, that as the years go by and a fair perspective can be obtained, his work will be esteemed even more highly.



CURTIS GATES LLOYD

Dr. Frederick V. Coville, Washington, D. C.
Botanist, Bureau of Plant Industry

I learn with the greatest regret of the death of Dr. C. G. Lloyd. He made an important contribution to the advancement of the science of mycology.

Dr. C. H. Kauffman, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Director of the Herbarium, University of Michigan

The death of Dr. C. G. Lloyd is a distinct personal loss to me, and most certainly a serious loss to mycology.

Although I had acquaintance with him by correspondence before, it was not until the fall of 1908 that I met him in Sweden, where I had the pleasure to go out into the forests and fields with him, and what was more valuable, to talk freely and unreservedly to him as he did to me. We agreed on many things and sometimes we disagreed. In the latter case, we argued at length, and without a trace of feeling, as far as I could see, on his part or mine either. In other words he was the finest kind of a "buddy" under those conditions.

In all my dealings with Dr. Lloyd, I have always found him to be a gentleman, entirely above board, always ready to help, always fair. I shall miss exceedingly the opportunity to consult him on technical points in the special lines of which he had made himself master.

Dr. Thomas H. MacBride, Iowa City, Ia.
State University of Iowa

The announcement of the death of Dr. Curtis G. Lloyd comes to me as a matter of personal sorrow and bereavement. He was my friend; as indeed he was the friend and willing helper of all engaged in the special field of plant study to which he gave so munificently and unreservedly his later years. His loss will be felt and deplored, not in the United States alone, but throughout the world.

The work to which Dr. Lloyd gave so much toil and time and which his numerous publications so beautifully record, has laid the foundation for all mycologic taxonomy of the future. He has, so to speak, edited the labors of the pioneers in the collection and description of fungi —in Europe, from Micheli; and in every other part of the world from various beginnings, as students, one by one, each in his place, have more recently appeared.

His library, most complete, and his Herbarium of Fungi—perhaps the richest in the world, will for all mycologists, whether of America or the world at large, be henceforth an indispensable center of reference and research.

His work is comparable to that of Elias Fries, but greater in that it covers now a so much wider field.

Dr. C. Stuart Gager, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Director, The Brooklyn Botanical Garden

Dr. Curtis G. Lloyd has been known throughout the botanical world for many years as one of the most enthusiastic and careful workers in the field of mycology with special reference to the hard or woody fungi. The library which he, with the co-operation of his brothers, founded in Cincinnati, his remarkably extensive and rich collection of fungus specimens with special reference to Gasteromycetes, and his interesting publication, "Mycological Notes," have made Cincinnati one of the principal centers of systematic mycology.

One of the outstanding features of Dr. Lloyd's work was his trenchant criticism of the work of others. He had no use whatever for careless work and held in supreme contempt certain aspects of nomenclature work of recent years, most of which he considered to have

been carried on at the expense of advancing our knowledge of fungi. His criticism, though often sarcastic, was always constructive, and it is likely that he will always be recognized as one of the mycologists whose work has permanent value.

It is to be hoped that the fungus herbarium may be continued in such a way as to serve the mycological world in as generous and helpful manner as it did under his supervision.

Dr. Theodore Petch, Ceylon
Director, Tea Research Institute of Ceylon

I first met Dr. C. G. Lloyd at the Kew Herbarium in 1911. Some six years previously I had been appointed mycologist to the Government of Ceylon and as holder of that post one of my duties was the preparation of a list of the fungi of the country. To do that properly, it was necessary to examine, as far as possible, all the Ceylon specimens which had been sent to England by Gardner and Thwaites and described or recorded by Berkeley and Broome, and it was in the course of that work at Kew that I met Lloyd. I had previously corresponded with him on the subject of Gasteromycetes, but I must confess I had failed to appreciate the thoroughness with which he was carrying out his self-appointed task.

The Kew Herbarium was old ground to me, but a few hours of Lloyd's guidance, cheerfully given at the expense of his own work, placed it, and herbaria in general, in quite a new light. It was through him that I realized the importance, in systematic mycology, of the type specimen; that in identifying specimens one must compare if possible with the type specimen; that to match one's specimen with another in the cover of a given species is generally useless, for if there happen to be half a dozen gatherings in the cover under the same name it is safe to bet there are three distinct species. Lloyd tried to remove this source of error by ascertaining from the published or manuscript records which was the type specimen, and marking the herbarium sheet accordingly.

I am inclined to regard this insistence on the type specimen as Lloyd's greatest contribution to systematic mycology. This may seem strange to American botanists who are so fully aware of the importance of the type in phanerogamic botany, but I think it is correct to say that in systematic mycology comparatively little attention was given to type specimens by the older systematists. Yet the type specimen is much more important in systematic mycology, at least in those groups in which species are described from gross characters, since, from the nature of these characters, descriptions must to a large extent depend upon the personal idiosyncrasies of the describer. Only a mycologist who has identified his species from descriptions, in some remote country over a period of years, and has then taken them to our classic herbaria and compared them with the types, can have any idea of the errors which he can commit. It is this dependence upon descriptions which has brought about the situation that two equally eminent mycologists may have totally different ideas of a given species—that Fomes so-and-so of mycologist A is quite different from what mycologist B places under the same name.

Lloyd pursued type specimens of Gasteromycetes and Polypori all over Europe. It was immaterial whether they were in London, Paris, Berlin, Stockholm or elsewhere. He had to see them before he settled his idea of the species. Naturally it is not possible for all mycologists to follow his example. But acquaintance with his work should deter any one at the present day from authoritative decisions concerning the identity of two or more species, based on descriptions only. Such opinions should be expressed as suggestions only, and it should be definitely stated that the types have not been examined.

Lloyd fought his way to recognition by his work on the Gasteromycetes, and his pamphlets on this group form a marvellous contribution to our knowledge of the Gasteromycetes of the world. In the Phalloids, he did excellent service by publishing reproductions of the old illustrations as well as new photographs of as many species as possible, but he soon realized

that an accurate classification of this group could only be accomplished by the examination of fresh, or adequately preserved, specimens.

His greatest work, however, was on the Polypori. In this group he has done inestimable service by examining the surviving type specimens and assisting mycologists in all parts of the world to form correct ideas of their species. Thanks to him, there should now be in most mycological centers a good series of specimens, identified by one who was personally familiar with the types; and these should go far toward obviating further confusion.

In recent years, Lloyd extended his investigations to fungi in general, and in certain groups he effected the same clearing up of obscurities and confusion as in the Polypori. But many of his older correspondents would have preferred that he had restricted himself to his old favorites and, as it were, consolidated his unique knowledge of them. Nevertheless, this widened interest has resulted in the publication of a large number of illustrations of fungi of all kinds, which are of the greatest value to students of systematic mycology.

It is unnecessary for me to emphasize Dr. Lloyd's readiness to assist any one interested in mycology, by identification of specimens and by the most helpful correspondence. His letters were always courteous and informative, and he never appeared to grudge any demands on his time. Many will now be at a loss where to turn for the invaluable assistance which he gave so freely.

Rev. Johan Rick, S. J., Santa Cruz, Brazil

I did not know of the death of our friend, Dr. C. G. Lloyd, the greatest mycologist of our time, comparable only to Bresadola. In him were combined a natural talent for observation of nature together with ability for organization. This latter helped him to make all mycologists of the world his correspondents. But he had a third talent—a supply of money—which permitted him many visits to museums, and to found his own museum. As to Brazil, he is not the first but easily the most profound mycologist. Only by his efforts was it possible to bring order out of the chaos of Xylaria, Polyporaceae, Tremellaceae, Hypocraceae, Phalloidea, Lycoperdaceae and other families. It is a pity that he did not publish his manuscript of Polystictus, the most complicated sub-genus of Polyporus. He was the only man who had enough practical knowledge to do it.

The Lloyd Museum is a splendid foundation, unique in the whole world. Every one who wishes to study Brazilian fungi must go to Cincinnati. My whole collection of many thousands of species, the result of twenty-five years' work, is to be found there. I did not make a great museum collection here. Many new genera and a lot of new species from Brazil are in the Lloyd Museum, collected by Rev. Father Torrend and by myself.

But most important is his work in the clearing up of old species. Never has a man made a like effort to understand and clear up the chaos of defective descriptions. C. G. Lloyd was a reformer and, as have all reformers, had a life-long battle against all superficial work. Human vanity no doubt was sometimes the reason of new species-making, and this he combated during his whole life. If he made an error himself, he was always disposed to correct it at the first information. As all great personalities, he was a very singular man, who showed no regard for persons when the case was a matter of truth.

Frederick J. Seaver, New York City
Curator, New York Botanical Garden

Dr. Lloyd has contributed a large amount of valuable information to the field of mycology. Being of independent means he was able to travel at will through European countries, browsing about in European herbaria where he picked up many scraps of information which

would not have been available to the average professional mycologist who is dependent upon his meager salary for his subsistence. Information gathered by him in this way was published by him in his unique manner in the form of mycological notes together with many original photographs. Among his most valuable contributions to mycology, were the numerous biographical sketches of mycologists of both Europe and America. The Lloyd Library is one of the largest and most complete botanical and pharmaceutical libraries to be found in this country, as well as a very valuable collection of fungi, which latter was the special field of the deceased.

Dr. H. Sydow, Berlin, Germany
Editor of "Annales Mycologici"

The late Dr. Curtis Lloyd has done very good work in mycology, so far as certain groups of the higher fungi are concerned. Owing to his long experience and his many travels to the principal museums of the world, where he was able to study much type material, he got a very good knowledge of the higher fungi. His contributions are of a great value as he cleared up many doubtful species and as he has shown that, before his time, this field of mycology was in a very bad condition.

My personal view is that his numerous contributions, although they are undoubtedly of a very great value, would have been even still more useful for all mycologists if he had followed to some extent the ordinary rules in nomenclature in giving the names of the authors of the species.

Unhappily I have no personal knowledge of his mycological collection, as I never saw it. I think it is the greatest collection of the world so far as Gasteromycetes and certain groups of the Basidiomycetes, especially Polyporaceae, are concerned.

Hollis Webster, Cambridge, Mass.

No other mycologist could pass on and leave such a host of friends and beneficiaries to mourn his loss. Though I have not had the good fortune to see him for many years, and never met him more than three or four times, my remembrance of those meetings has always been fresh and pleasant to recall. His simple genuineness, his good humor, his abounding desire to serve others, his tireless determination to get the facts concerning the plants in which he was interested, his generosity, his rare humility and disinterestedness, made him unique among scientific men. There will never be such another.

Nelson Ashley Lloyd. Ashley's experience in the wholesale drug business proved of inestimable advantage in the development of the business side of Lloyd Brothers. He had complete charge of the commercial relations, it being largely through his sound judgment and careful administration that the business grew and prospered so that the income derived from it by the partners enabled them to establish and develop the Lloyd Library. To Ashley Lloyd, therefore, an equal share of credit is due for the founding of the Lloyd Library, since but for his astute business administration, there could have been no funds for the library. Indeed, John Uri considers his modesty in connection with the work as a whole so exceptional as to be almost beyond comprehension. Seldom being mentioned, asking no credit for care given and sacrifices made, yet for decades Ashley Lloyd gladly presented the Lloyd Library with funds equal to the amounts given by his brothers. In addi-

tion he cared for the personal affairs of Curtis when he was absent from the city, which was the greater part of the time.

In addition to his duties in connection with Lloyd Brothers, Ashley became interested in baseball, as a diversion, eventually acquiring a proprietary interest in the Cincinnati professional team, later in that of the New York City Club. This phase of his life is spoken of in the letters which follow. However, he devoted himself persistently and continuously to the business of Lloyd Brothers to the very day of his death.

Nelson Ashley Lloyd died January 27, 1926. His family consists of his wife, Olive Gardner Lloyd, and one daughter, Mrs. George Mills, wife of Judge Mills of Cincinnati.

TRIBUTES TO NELSON ASHLEY LLOYD

No greater encomiums could be given any one than are voiced in letters received from his business associates. In our frontispiece, taken the day the firm of Lloyd Brothers was founded, Ashley is the central one of the three brothers. The full-page portrait shows him in his later years.

Charles P. Barton, Louisville, Ky.
Vice President, Robinson-Pettet Company

It is a pleasure to express the regard for Ashley Lloyd that was so uniformly held by his friends. In the N. W. D. A., but more especially in the O. K. & I. Drug Exchange, where we were brought in closer relationship, he will never be forgotten by those older members who enjoyed his friendship. We respected his sound judgment and the high attitude he invariably assumed in every business matter, and were captivated by his wit and the rare personal charm he showed in the more intimate social relations. His regard for the welfare of his employees was typical of his generosity and remains a lasting monument. He will always be held in loving memory by all who were privileged to know him.

J. K. Lilly, Indianapolis, Ind.
Of Eli Lilly and Company

I find myself somewhat at a loss in selecting the proper words for expressing my regard for Ashley Lloyd.

Those of us who best knew his thoroughness, his absolute integrity, his thoughtfulness for others and his everlasting dependability, naturally find it most difficult to describe justly the good qualities he possessed.

It was always a restful experience to visit with him in his office—restful from the fact that he was never in a hurry; he always had time to indulge in the amenities. When leaving his presence one felt as though one had been refreshed and not tired by the interview.

We who are on the other side of the meridian miss him and life will never be exactly the same to these good friends now that he is gone.

Charles J. Lynn, Indianapolis, Ind.
Of Eli Lilly and Company

While I never knew Ashley Lloyd intimately, I called on him many times in Cincinnati and always with great pleasure. I was a comparative youngster while he was a man well along

in middle life and yet he always treated me with extreme courtesy and showed me such consideration as I always felt my years did not deserve. I started in this business as quite a youngster and when Mr. Lilly called me to Indianapolis to help him, some of the men I called on among the wholesalers with whom we did business in those days made me feel my extreme youth. A few men, however, stand out in my memory through the kindly consideration they always gave me, a real "kid" in the business. Among them is Ashley Lloyd and I shall always cherish his memory because of his kindly treatment of me. He showed the depth of his character, the bigness of his mind, in the way at which, at our meetings, he immediately drew me, an inexperienced youngster, up to his own plane of thought and experience. You know there isn't anything that tickles a youth quite so much as being treated like a real man.

W. J. Mooney, Indianapolis, Ind.
Of the Mooney-Mueller-Ward Company

In the life of an association, like a nation, there have always been outstanding characters. This has been so in the life of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, and the Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan Club. Many years ago, then young, attending the meetings of our Association and Club, N. Ashley Lloyd always impressed me deeply by his honesty, integrity and kindness. From me this demanded respect and as the years rolled on this happily grew into a real friendship. In his going our Association lost a most valuable member and advisor, and I a friend, to whom I was much indebted for his good influence. May he be fully enjoying his peace with God.

M. Carey Peter, Louisville, Ky.
Of the Peter-Neat-Richardson Company

N. Ashley Lloyd was one of the finest men I ever knew. He never forgot anything that would show his appreciation of kindness whether he was the recipient of it or it was done to a stranger.

His ideals were high and he followed them loyally. Pure in thought and life, he never did a little thing and always inspired his friends with the value of living a life with a purpose of doing something for others; of making what he did count in smoothing the way for those who were with him and for those to follow.

He was a living proof of what Polonius told his son, "Unto thine own self be true; thou canst not then be false to any man."

Modest, quiet and reticent though he was, he left his impress upon the friends in his chosen pursuit and many good things done by the Association to which he belonged were inspired by him and done by some one else.

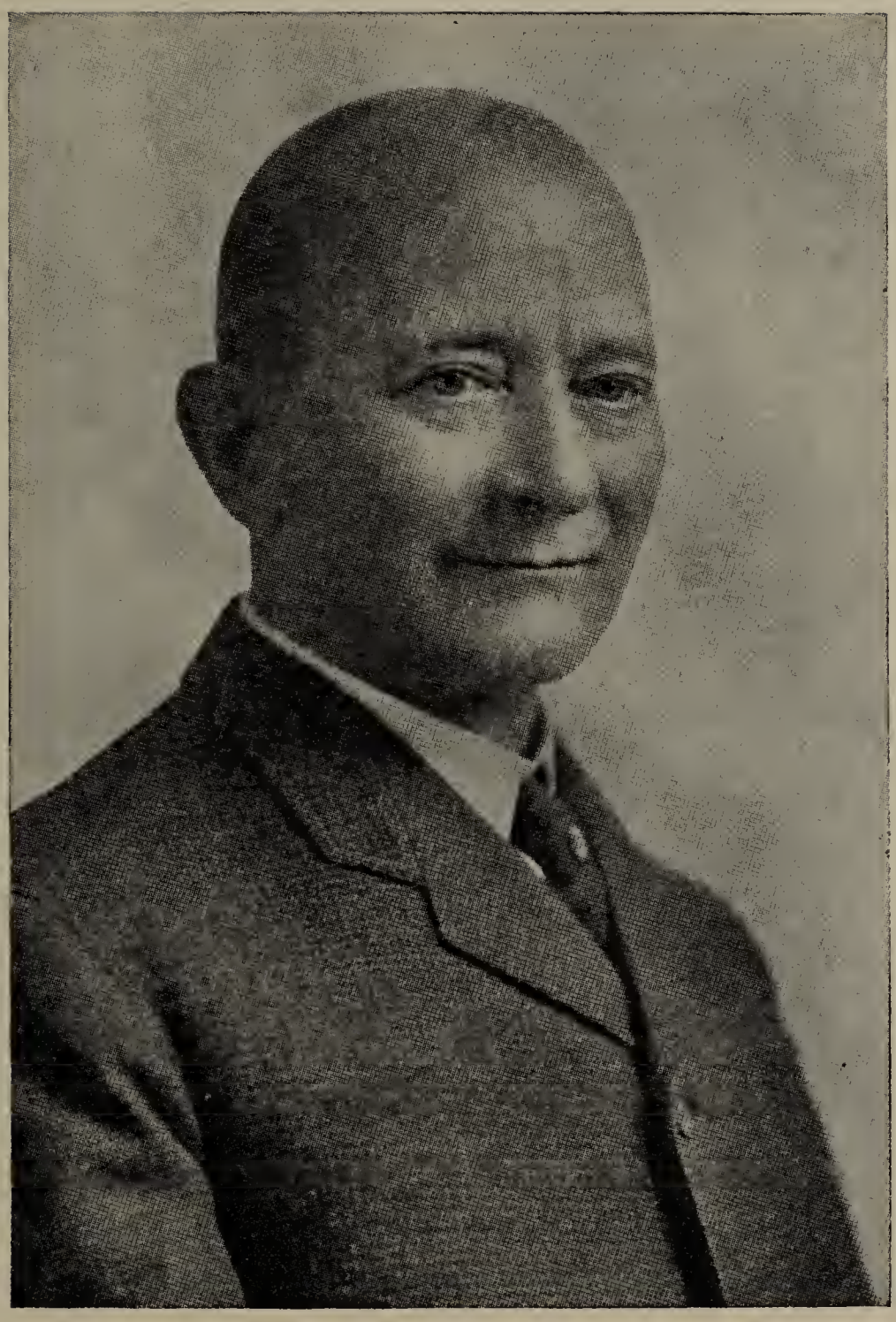
He never liked to take a place in front where he belonged, but rather that some one he loved should have the credit for bringing about some advance in method that came from the mind and heart of Ashley Lloyd.

There be few who lived as he did for the betterment of the race. His presence was a blessing and his friendship was a benediction.

NELSON ASHLEY LLOYD IN BASEBALL

By Ren Mulford, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio

The calling of Nelson Ashley Lloyd into the world of baseball was a surprise not only to himself but all those friends who had known him as active in the business line in which he had achieved success.



NELSON ASHLEY LLOYD

When the Brotherhood of Professional Ball Players broke away from the preserves of organized ball as recognized by the National League, John T. Brush was one of the few members of that old body who sensed the danger to the ancient organization. While others talked, he acted, and when the Players' League started in to equip their teams they found that Mr. Brush had signed about all of his players. They were safe from the foraging enemy.

Stripped of the majority of their stars, the National League found itself with ball parks but no teams. John T. Brush had players. The League needed those players to fortify New York, but they also wanted to say "good-by" to Indianapolis and Washington. Mr. Brush was promised that he would be "cared for" and thus Cincinnati took Indianapolis' place as a member of the parent baseball body. The Players' League was beaten in one year, and the Cincinnati Club's franchise was turned over to John T. Brush. The National League kept its promise.

Mr. Brush's business interests would not permit him to come to Cincinnati to live. He needed some one in whom he could place implicit faith. One of the directors of the old Indianapolis Baseball Club was "Billy" Schmidt, who was a drug man as well as a baseball magnate.

"I know your man," said he to Mr. Brush. "Ashley Lloyd is the man you need."

And thus these two men met—John T. Brush and Ashley Lloyd, and a friendship and business partnership was established that lasted until death called Mr. Brush away from his baseball interests in New York, for thither Mr. Lloyd went with him after the Reds were sold to an all-Cincinnati ownership, August Herman, the Fleischmanns (Julius and Max C.) and George B. Cox.

All during the years of the Brush-Lloyd regime in Cincinnati, Mr. Lloyd was the Treasurer of the Club and in later years both Secretary and Treasurer. There were some very lean years in the old times and some real famines, for despite the general understanding of most enthusiasts, baseball is a hazardous business with losses for some and gains for others. During all his years in active service as an official and stockholder in the Cincinnati Club, Mr. Lloyd won the esteem, the confidence and the love of his associates everywhere, and one of the greatest of those friendships was that with N. E. Young, the old President of the National League.

Mr. Lloyd's entree in Cincinnati baseball occurred in 1891, and his baptism was a very strenuous one, for that year turned out to be one of warfare with the American Association establishing a team at Pendleton—grounds which they abandoned in mid season when they took their flight to Milwaukee. Mr. Lloyd remained with the Cincinnati Club until the year 1902, when the Cincinnati Syndicate bought the Reds, and both Mr. Brush and Mr. Lloyd acquired interests in the New York Club of the National League.

Harry N. Hempstead, New York City
Former President New York Baseball Club

It was sometime back in 1894 or 1895 that I made the acquaintance of Nelson Ashley Lloyd, and never before or since have I met a more lovable character. In the business in which I met him and in which we were associated, baseball, I never knew any one who was not also charmed with his character and personality. The ball players and managers frequently went to him with their troubles, and they always had that kindly treatment for which he was noted. In fact, they went to him because of their friendly attitude toward him due to his many kindnesses. In times of great stress, and in times of great elation, two things for which baseball is known, I never knew him to lose his mental balance.

Mr. Brush always felt that without Ashley, particularly in the days of the Cincinnati Club, there was no one on whom he could lean, and I felt the same while managing the Giants.

C. J. McDiarmid, Cincinnati, Ohio
President, Cincinnati Baseball Club

Nelson Ashley Lloyd, of Cincinnati, began his active association with baseball and with the National League in the year 1891.

John T. Brush, then a prominent merchant in Indianapolis, became the owner of the Cincinnati franchise in the National League. He needed a competent and reliable representative to take care of his interests in Cincinnati and was fortunate in being able to induce Mr. Lloyd to purchase an interest in the Club, assume the treasurership of the organization and give unstintingly of his time and energy to the promotion of the game in general and the Cincinnati Club particularly. The standing of Mr. Lloyd in Cincinnati meant much to the Cincinnati Club.

The association and friendship between Nelson Ashley Lloyd and John T. Brush, started at this time, continued until Mr. Brush's death in 1912.

When the Cincinnati Club was sold by Mr. Brush and Mr. Lloyd in 1902, they purchased the New York Club in the National League and Mr. Lloyd's family still own their stock in that Club.

During the many years of his connection with the National League, Mr. Lloyd, although easily one of the more silent members of the organization, really accomplished a great deal toward shaping its policies. His opinion was valued, his judgment and experience respected and his forward-looking ideals were almost always accepted by the League.

When John T. Brush and Nelson Ashley Lloyd took the New York Club in 1903 it had made nothing for years. Before Mr. Brush's death it had become easily the most valuable property in baseball. Their stand had been destroyed by fire and had been replaced by a concrete structure, the most extensive and elaborate baseball stand ever built up to that time.

Mr. Brush died in the autumn of 1912 and Mr. Lloyd was one of the executors of his estate.

He was made Treasurer of the New York Club when it was reorganized with Harry N. Hempstead, son-in-law of Mr. Brush, as president. Mr. Lloyd, still an active adviser of Mr. Hempstead, remained with the Club until it was sold after the season of 1918 to its present owners. Mr. Lloyd, however, retained his stock.

During all his connection with baseball Mr. Lloyd followed the career of the Giants with the zest of one who has had his share in making the game great. For years it was his custom to place at the disposal of the New York newspaper writers, upon the occasion of each visit to Cincinnati, his automobile and a chauffeur.

His retiring disposition and modesty kept him from being as well known in the game as many others who had less to do with moulding the policies of the National League. When he attended league meetings he never could be found around the hotel lobby, but when information was desired about actual conditions and difficult problems were presented to the men in charge of the game there was no one more often consulted. The insiders knew of the great grasp he had upon everything connected with America's national sport.

John Uri Lloyd and His Work. John Uri Lloyd, after his apprenticeships (1863-1867), devoted himself to the pharmaceutical and chemical features of the establishment of H. M. Merrell & Co., where he became chemist, developing new processes and new apparatus which made it possible to carry out the ideals of the founders of Eclecticism by the production of plant preparations which represent the active constituents of these plants in a purified but unaltered form. Some of these special forms of apparatus have been patented, and have had wide use in various fields outside of pharmacy.

His work in the laboratory led him into a series of researches which, as already stated, have been recorded in various pharmaceutical and medical publications. On the occasion of the visit to Cincinnati of Dr. Wolfgang Ostwald of the University of Leipzig, Germany, the chief exponent of modern colloidal chemistry, Dr. Ostwald stated that the studies of mass action made by Professor Lloyd and which Dr. Ostwald had caused to be translated and published in German, really in many particulars antedated his own work in that phase of colloidal chemistry, foreshadowing many of the discoveries and deductions made by later students in that fascinating field. These researches were first given publicity in the American Pharmaceutical Association Proceedings, 1879 to 1885. The terms employed then and thereafter by Professor Lloyd were: mass action, structural affinities, contact reactions versus atomic combinations, since blanketed under the name, "colloidal chemistry."

Another distinguished chemist, Professor Martin H. Fischer, of the University of Cincinnati, himself an authority on colloidal chemistry, paid tribute to John Uri in *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* for November, 1923, in an article from which the following is extracted:

"To know a man you must see him at his work. To do this in the case of John Uri Lloyd you amble down a quiet side street in Cincinnati and find the pharmaceutical manufacturing concern of Lloyd Brothers. * * *

"To find him, you enter the business office where fast work is necessary if advance is to be made. Better an appointment ahead or else some twenty voices are likely to carry the information that the "Professor", as he is rightly, appreciatively and affectionately called, is off the premises with no prospect in the visitor's life of return. * * *

"You choose between walking up four flights or taking the freight elevator. Again you feel lost until "Edie", who is at once cheerful presence, technical assistant, and guardian lion to the Professor, guides you with gentle voice through dark corridors into one of two or three cubicles, immaculately clean, spotlessly in order, and strictly at work. And here, either from

his desk or from over some beakers the Doctor of Science, *honoris causa,* or the "Empiricist and Irregular," as he calls himself, welcomes you.

"I do not remember a time when, either alone or with a group of scientific friends, there was not in his first words a note of appreciation for *their* endeavors—a proof at once of his first-hand knowledge of the other man's life and the catholicity of his thought, for politicians, practical men, and theorists who put the modern builders of the atom to shame, all seek him out. Such greeting is followed by, 'May I tell you a story?' And then some pearl, fitting well into the setting of the moment, is brought forth from his seventy-odd years of oyster life which even the great must pass through. In the pause which follows he speaks again: 'I have prepared an experiment which I should like to show you.' * * *

"Knowing that fat reputations have been built upon the discovery of just one alkaloid, you ask when the Professor will publish his results. 'I am not young any more and a bit tired. Let me tell you about them and then you publish the facts.'

"You digress from the material of the demonstration to its philosophic consequences, and philosophic consequences join quite naturally to the business of life itself. Is science a cloak to you which may be put on and off during convenient working hours? If so, John Uri Lloyd does not interest you, for to him it is life itself. Do you find her a yoke gladly to be cast aside were the rewards of labor not so necessary? Again our man does not interest you for he follows her as lovers, romances; and children, the rainbow. Alkaloids are not things to be made into medicine, but voices that speak from another world. To be a practical man of chemistry is simply to ease the material life of a fellow that he may enjoy better the fruits of the spirit.

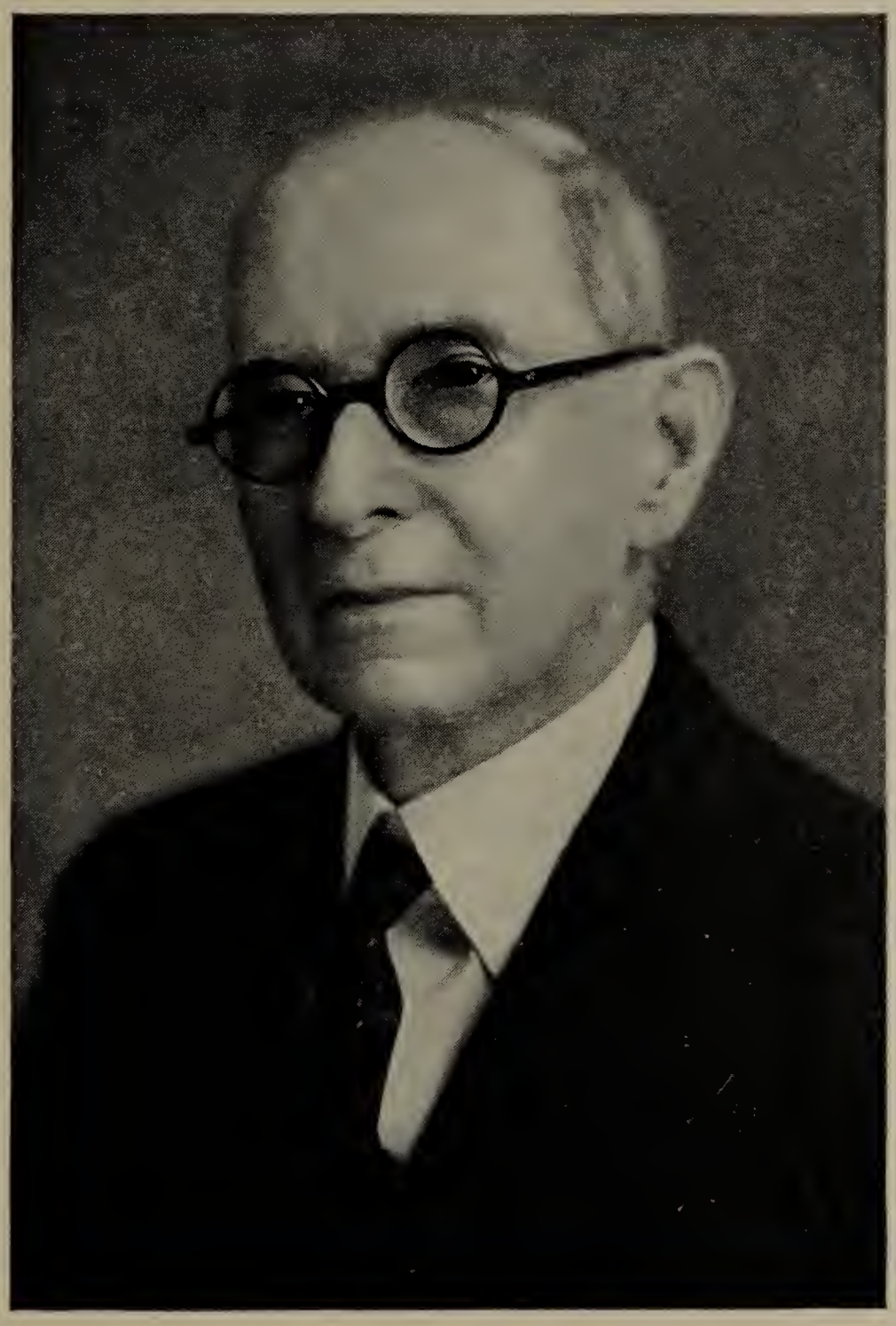
"You rise to go. You find your way out as you came in, but you are not as conscious as you were of the externals. You are more conscious of the internals. You have lost something—some of your scientific prejudices, some of your party adherences, some of your reverences for mere tradition. Also you have gained something—a more mobile state of mind, a larger tolerance, an increased generosity. * * *

"You have lived in the presence of the one thing that moves our universe, an individual and a man who is as good a picture in flesh and blood of what science stands for as may be found in the day's journey."

In addition to his work in the laboratory, he found time to take the Chair of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Eclectic Medical Institute (1878-1895), now the Eclectic Medical College, where he taught for seventeen years. For four years (1883-1887) he also taught in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy.

In the course of a testimonial dinner tendered Professor Lloyd by the Ohio Eclectic Medical Association at the meeting held in Cincinnati in 1922, Dr. W. P. Best, Secretary of the National Eclectic Medical Association, described his work as an author, Dr. R. L. Thomas, Dean of the Eclectic Medical College, as a teacher, and the writer of this history as a pharmacist.

Below we present abstracts of a few of these addresses as summarizing his work in these particular fields, closing these with one brief presentation of a few only of the many subjects in which he has been concerned. It should, however, be recorded that he has in civic affairs always taken an active part, both in Norwood, the thrifty city now surrounded by Cincinnati, and in Cincinnati, where once he was solicited to run for mayor, his election being unquestioned. However, in the direction of public office he declined all inducements excepting on a Commission



JOHN URI LLOYD

of three to build and conduct the World's Exposition Building for Ohio, San Francisco, 1915, for which service he received a medal.

As a Teacher. Among other complimentary things, Dr. R. L. Thomas said:

"There are few *great* teachers in the world. One of the requirements of such is a thorough knowledge of his subject, and Dr. Mayo has just said Professor Lloyd is a regular encyclopedia. And yet the simple fact of possessing knowledge does not make a great teacher. He must have the ability to impart that knowledge, and this he possessed in an unusual degree; but there are other elements required besides knowledge and ability to impart it. He must have patience. Some of us were so stupid. And yet with that patience which characterized him at all times, he was able to get some chemistry and pharmacy into the most stupid pupils. A successful teacher must be a good disciplinarian. Yet the Professor never had to enforce discipline. He possessed that gentleness, that refinement, that indefinable something that commands respect and attention. In those days we had large classes in the Institute, seventy and a hundred in the graduating classes, and a hundred or more in the lower classes, and yet at any time you could have heard a pin drop when he was giving his lectures.

"Though he was a great teacher in the college, he has been even a greater teacher through his writings. If he had only taught in the college there would have been only a few hundred to do him honor, but teaching through his writings every country acknowledges his ability."

As an Author. Dr. Wm. P. Best said of his work as an author that:

"Considering his erudition as a man of science, his long hours of research in his laboratory, the many notable contributions made to pharmacy and chemistry, the exacting requirements placed upon his time and mind by the scientific world in which he is, the world over, a recognized leader, we can but be amazed at his accomplishments in the field of literature, where as an author his productions are of the same high value and quality as characterized his unrivaled attainments in other lines."

As a Pharmacist. From the address of the writer of these memoirs, on this occasion, we reproduce the following excerpts:

"It is now near thirty-four years since he officiated as president of the American Pharmaceutical Association at the meeting held in Detroit, and it was then that he first became my friend.

"Then, as now, he occupied the center of the stage, delivering a masterly address replete with learning, and rich with helpful suggestions for the betterment of the conditions in pharmacy, but above all, pregnant with originality.

"For next to his indefatigable industry, his originality has been the most striking characteristic. Emerson says, 'Who would be a man must be a nonconformist.' He also said, 'To believe your own thought, to believe that what is true for you is true for all men—that is genius.' Measured by these standards, Professor Lloyd is both a man and a genius.

"Four times has the Ebert Prize of that national organization (The American Pharmaceutical Association) been awarded to him for the contribution of papers containing the results of original research of distinguished value to pharmacy and chemistry, and to no other individual at that date had this badge of distinguished services been awarded so often.

"In 1920 he was also awarded the Joseph P. Remington Honor Medal, the highest award of merit in the field of Pharmacy, and a most distinguished company of pharmacists gathered in New York to do him honor on that occasion. Could I but rehearse here a few of the choicest eulogiums there delivered, you would be able to gain an adequate idea of the mingled respect, admiration and affection with which he is regarded by the representative pharmacists of the United States.

"Professor Lloyd is a man of many titles, for many institutions have been glad to do him honor. I doubt if all of you realize that he can write after his name a whole alphabet of honorary degrees. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the oldest teaching College of Pharmacy in the world, has made him a Master of Pharmacy, Honoris Causa. The Cincinnati College of Pharmacy has made him a Doctor of Pharmacy, Wilberforce a Doctor of Law, Ohio State University a Doctor of Philosophy, The University of Cincinnati a Doctor of Science, and your own Eclectic Medical College has created a new precedent, bestowing for the first time a degree, Honoris Causa, in order to make him a Doctor of Medicine."

His early association with the simple country folk of Northern Kentucky, of whom both his wife and himself took pride in being a part, furnished the background for a delightful series of stories through which "Red Head" and "Scroggins" came to be loved by many thousands of American readers. These stories were published in separate volumes as "Stringtown on the Pike," "Red Head," "Scroggins," and "Warwick of the Knobs." But prior to the publication of these folk lore studies, he had issued a remarkable piece of mystical fiction under the title, "Etidorhpa or The End of Earth," which had a wide circulation as did the charming "Right Side of the Car."

Professor Lloyd has also found time to contribute at least one article to every issue of *The Eclectic Medical Journal* since 1870. He has also published numerous articles on technical subjects in the leading pharmaceutical journals of the United States. An index of his varied contributions, made in 1922, showed no less than 3,500 titles of articles on professional topics published in the medical and pharmaceutical press. This number has been materially increased since that date.

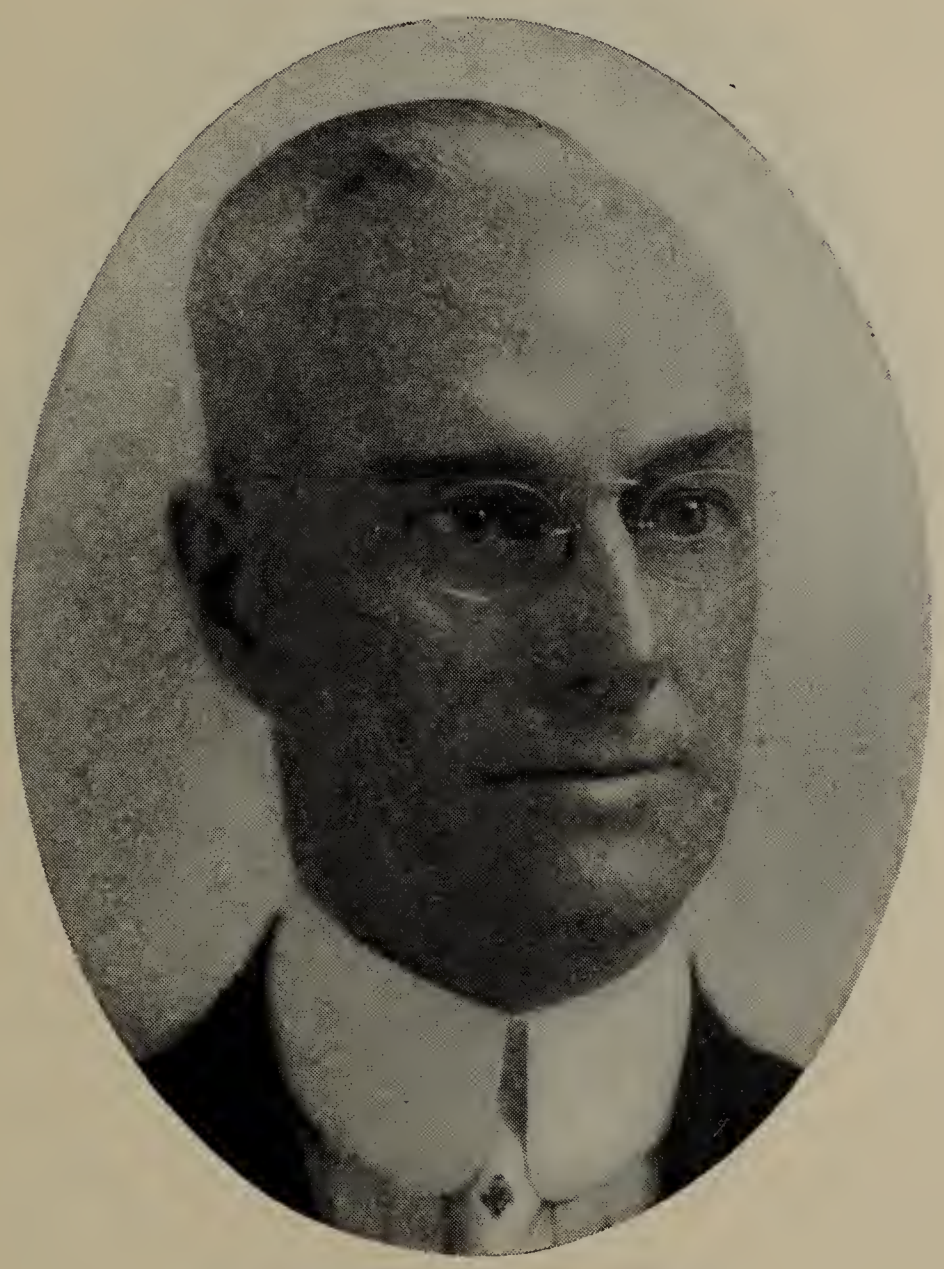
Nor must we forget the technical books published by him, any one of which might serve to make a man famous. This list includes: "A Pronouncing Medical Dictionary" (1879), a book on "Elixirs," "The Chemistry of Medicines," "Origin and History of the Pharmacopoeial Vegetable Drugs," as well as ten *Bulletins* of the Lloyd Library. Among these books should also be included the publications of which he was editor and co-editor, such as *Drugs and Medicines of North America* and "The American Dispensatory."

John Uri Lloyd was married to Miss Emma Rouse of Crittenden, Kentucky, in 1880. He has one son, Dr. John Thomas Lloyd, who for years an instructor in entomology, Cornell University, is now associated with him in business, and two daughters, Mrs. O. C. Welbourn of Los Angeles, California, and Mrs. James A. Brett, of Cincinnati.

In conclusion it should be emphasized that the total schooling he received was that of primitive Kentucky until he reached the age of fourteen. Then he

became apprenticed in pharmacy, having from that date to educate himself and acquire a business. His portrait, presented in our frontispiece taken when the firm of Lloyd Brothers was established, is the one at the right. Also we present a more recent portrait, page 33.

Management of the Library. Before the installation of a regular librarian, the physical aspects of the library were the responsibility of the employees of



THOMAS BELL

Lloyd Brothers. Thomas Bell, for many years their office manager and buyer, and James Miller, superintendent of the laboratory, attended to these details. Mr. Bell supervised the care-takers, was Secretary of the library, attended to auditing the accounts, transportation of books, customs clearance, saw that the botanical specimens, including fungi, were poisoned (against the inroads of insects) and exercised a general supervision over the business phases of library affairs. When Mr. Bell was compelled to retire on account of ill health, a part of these duties were

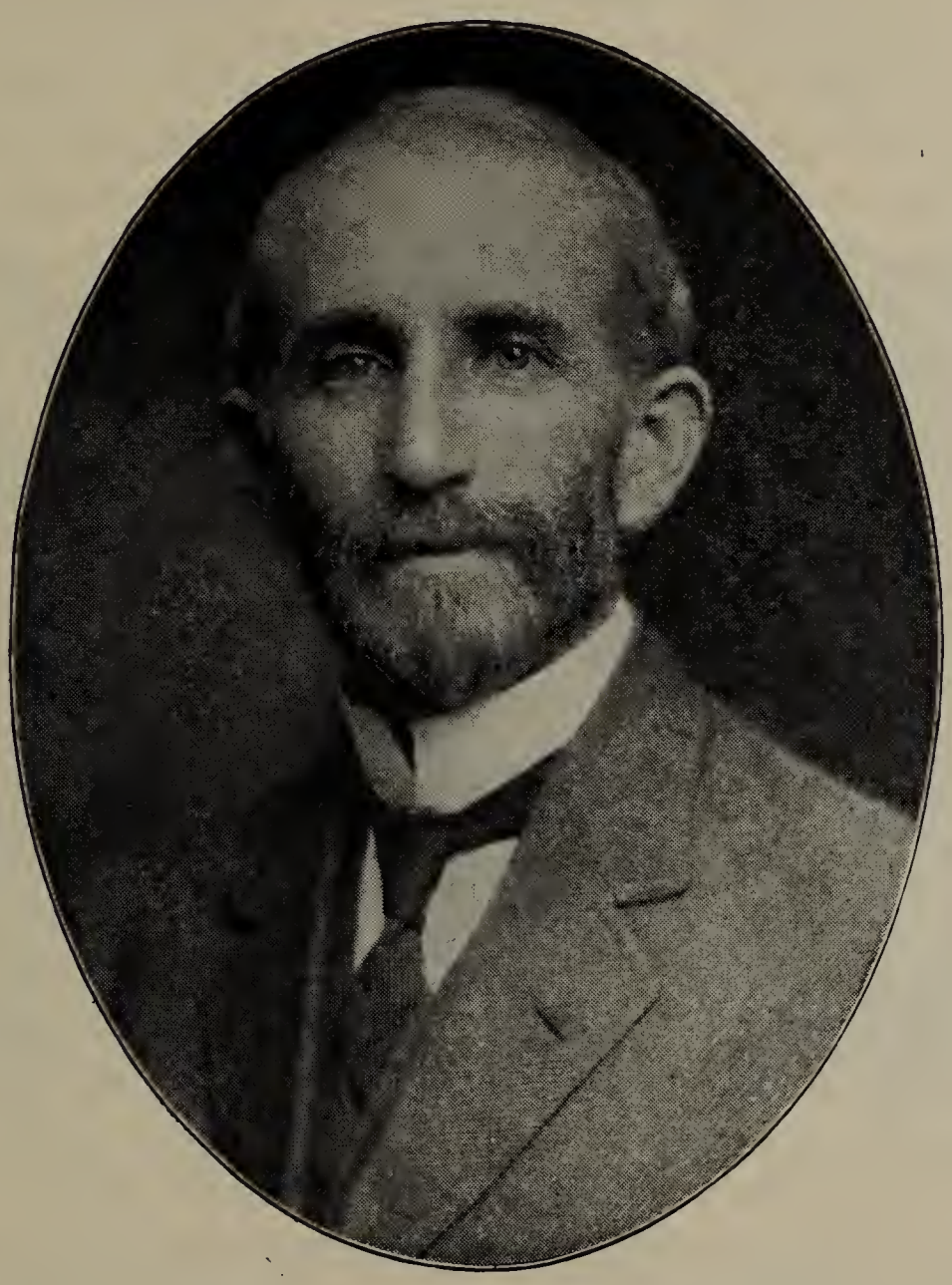
assumed by James Miller and Herbert Ell, both employees of Lloyd Brothers, and a part fell upon the librarian who had been put in charge.



WILLIAM JAMES MILLER

Dr. Sigmund Waldbott, the First Librarian. The initial systematic work of classification and arrangement in the Lloyd Library was done by the first Librarian, Dr. Sigmund Waldbott, a talented chemist at that time in the employ of Lloyd Brothers. He devoted to the library such time as he could spare from his laboratory duties. His linguistic accomplishments enabled him to read scientific works in many languages, and to him credit is due for the methods whereby the Lloyd Library featured in the direction of foreign publications on chemistry in its various aspects. He also selected for the library standard publications in foreign languages such as came within its scope, as well as foreign periodicals devoted to botany, pharmacy and chemistry.

Dr. Sigmund Waldbott was born on April 19, 1865, at Münchweiler, a. A., Rhenish Bavaria, Germany. He received his early and intermediate schooling at Landau and Kaiserslautern, where he graduated from the Industrieschule (now Oberrealschule) in 1882, to take up the further study of chemistry at the Technische Hochschule (Polytechnic School) in Munich.



SIGMUND WALDBOTT, PH. D.
FIRST LIBRARIAN OF THE LLOYD LIBRARY

Among his teachers at Munich were Erlenmeyer (senior), Wilhelm v. Miller, H. Kiliani, K. Haushofer and W. v. Gümbel. After graduation from the Department of Chemistry in 1886, Dr. Waldbott continued at the Polytechnic doing special work on quinoline derivatives, while at the same time teaching in a private institution, Ustrich's Pädagogium in Munich. In December, 1889, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was awarded him at the University of Bern.

He reached the United States on March 25, 1890, and soon entered the employ of Rheinstrom Brothers, distillers of alcoholic liquors, in Cincinnati. In

this position he continued until October, 1893. In this year he entered the laboratory of the University of Cincinnati to carry on some special work in co-operation with Professor Thomas H. Norton, then head of the department of chemistry of the University. Through the recommendation of Professor Norton, Dr. Waldbott came to Professor Lloyd as Assistant Chemist in the same year.

It was then through the experimental study of pharmaceutico-chemical problems, which necessitated frequent reference to the books of the Lloyd Library then being actively built up by the Lloyd brothers, that Dr. Waldbott became also the Librarian of the Lloyd Library. In this capacity he was entrusted with the collection of "References to Capillarity," which formed Chapter VIII of John Uri Lloyd's "A Study in Pharmacy." This paper appeared in 1902 as Bulletin No. 4 of the Lloyd Library.

To *The Western Druggist,* there were further contributed in 1897, a series of fifteen illustrated articles on medicinal plants, each representing a condensed monograph, including the botanical source, historical notes, chemical constituents, medicinal virtues and pharmacopoeial record of the subject.

Finally the re-writing of King's American Dispensatory (Felter-Lloyd) in 1898-90, necessitated considerable research on the part of Dr. Waldbott among the books and periodicals of the Lloyd Library. Incidentally, necessities for this work resulted in the acquisition of many new books for the institution.

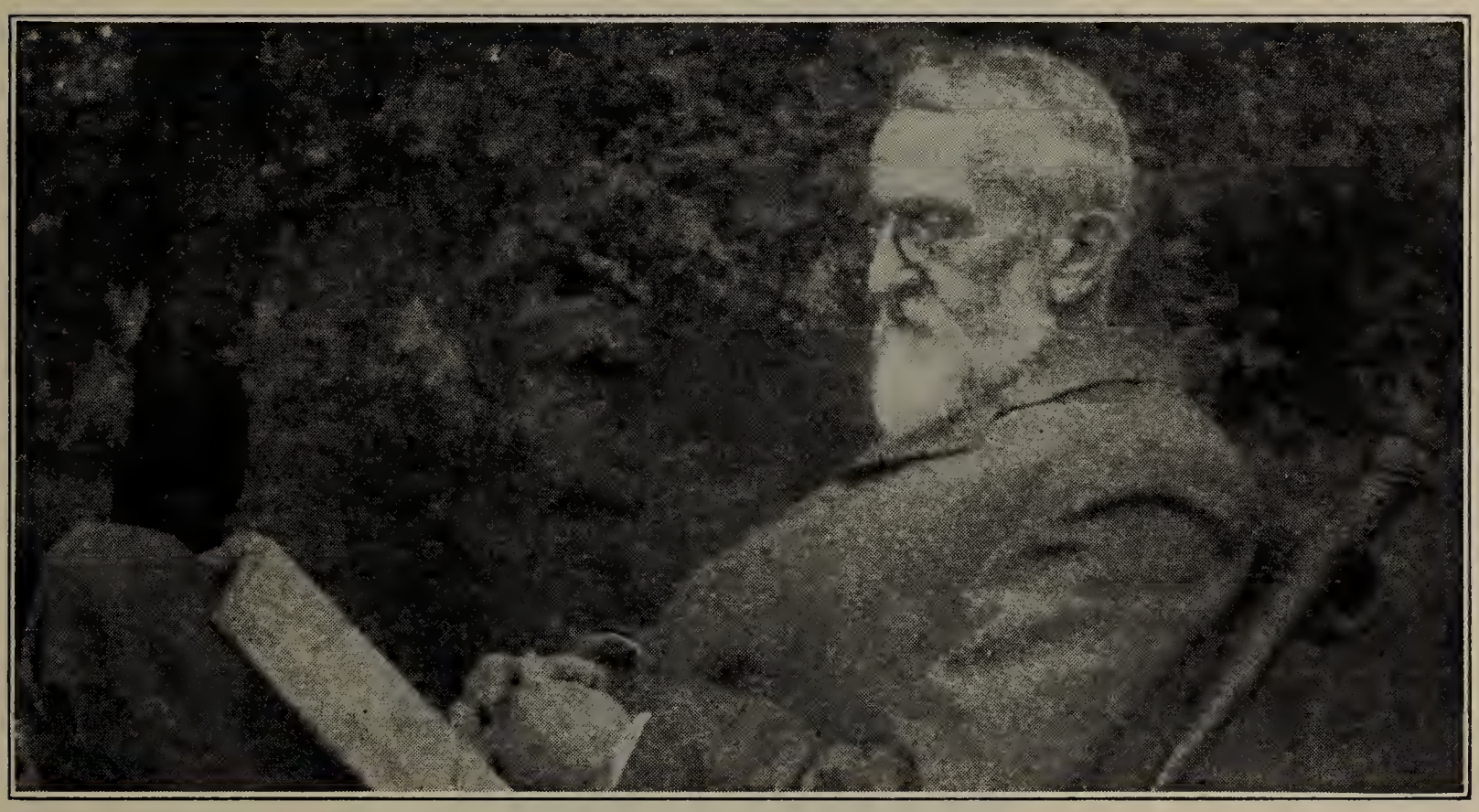
The position as Librarian of the Lloyd Library, parallel with the work in Lloyd's Laboratory, was continued until 1901, when he was called to take charge of the Chemistry Department of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, in Cincinnati.

Dr. Waldbott remained in this position for seventeen years, but never lost his active interest in the Lloyd Library nor in the remarkable results of the researches (only partly published) conducted by Professor Lloyd. When Dr. Waldbott resigned his position with the Institute, Professor Lloyd's graceful offer of facilities and a scientific home at the house of Lloyd Brothers for a private, analytical laboratory for consulting and research purposes was gratefully accepted.

Since then a certain dye-stuff problem was developed; problems of analysis of foods and technical materials and of scientific control presented themselves for study.

An extended research has been made by Dr. Waldbott with the faithful and energetic co-operation of his young friend and former pupil, Francis Farnham Heyroth, M. D., having as its object an exposition of the "History of the Drugs and Preparations of the United States Pharmacopoeia, exclusive of the Vegetable Drugs," which had been covered by Professor Lloyd in a preceding volume. In the completion of the manuscript of this *magnum opus* which has not yet been printed, the valuable collections of the Lloyd Library have been of indispensable aid. Professor Lloyd considers Dr. Waldbott one of the best equipped men in his profession he has ever met, reminding him much of men such as Dr. Charles Rice.

Captain William Holden. The next Librarian was Captain William Holden, a man well qualified by education and experience for the position. Added to his other qualifications was that of an enthusiastic interest and pride in the library and its possibilities. The catalogue prepared by Captain Holden was not only a catalogue of all books found in the library, but embraced all titles that could be gathered from available sources that came within the scope of the subjects covered by the library. From this catalogue, Curtis, when traveling, was furnished with various "Purchasing Lists," such as a French list, comprising all French titles named in the catalogue with marks indicating those already possessed by the



CAPTAIN WILLIAM HOLDEN, SECOND LIBRARIAN OF THE LLOYD LIBRARY

library, a similar German list, etc. While traveling in Europe, Curtis visited the great book centers, Paris, Berlin, Leipzig, Leiden, London, Stockholm, etc., and by means of these lists, which were checked over by the dealers, was enabled to buy books in quantity, with little personal trouble of detail work. As books were purchased they were marked temporarily on the purchasing lists. When the lists were returned to the library in Cincinnati, and the books were received, a permanent record was made on both catalogue and purchasing list. This plan was evolved by Captain Holden, whose careful systematic work can not be too highly praised.

It was customary for the Librarian to purchase such new American books as came within the library's scope, also to buy as opportunity offered such of the older American publications as were not already on the shelves, the purchase of all foreign books being left to Curtis during his travels abroad. This was necessary to prevent duplication.

Captain Holden was born at Marietta, Ohio, July 4, 1839. In 1859 he entered Marietta College, and on April 19, 1861, enlisted in Company B. of the Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, rising to the rank of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

For a short time in Philadelphia and later for five years in Charlestown, Massachusetts, he had a position as druggist, but owing to his wife's failing health



Bachrach

MISS EDITH WYCOFF,
THIRD LIBRARIAN OF THE LLOYD LIBRARY

he gave up his work and took her to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Captain Holden's avocation was the study of spiders. On this journey and throughout their stay in California, he made constant additions to the collection of spiders he had begun as a boy in Ohio. A collection belonging to the Smithsonian Institution was also turned over to him so that at one time his collection was said to be the largest in the country.

In 1871 he returned to Marietta and became the librarian and treasurer of Marietta College, remaining there until the death of his wife in 1880, when he came to Cincinnati and entered the book store of Peter G. Thomson.

In 1906 he became the Librarian of the Lloyd Library, which with its scientific scope and rare volumes appealed to him as nothing in his earlier work had ever done. It became the chief interest of his later life, and it was a bitter disappointment to him that an illness in April, 1912, left him too feeble to return to the work he loved. He recovered a certain measure of health, but on December 20, 1913, a second cerebral hemorrhage brought instant death.

Miss Edith Wycoff Becomes Librarian. During Captain Holden's term as Librarian, an Assistant was installed, having charge of the Periodical Department, the position being filled by Miss Edith Wycoff, who at that date was employed in the office of Lloyd Brothers. Much of her time whilst in the office of Lloyd Brothers had been taken with the botanical work of Curtis Lloyd, as well as with his correspondence, the preparation of his manuscripts for publication, and proof reading. The work of typing the catalogue of the Lloyd Library from the written slips had also fallen to her.

To use the words of Curtis Lloyd (not long before his death), "Miss Wycoff is a born librarian." She took up the work with Captain Holden enthusiastically, making it a continuous study. When his health failed, in 1912, Miss Wycoff became the Librarian. In addition to her many other duties, she did extensive bibliographical work as will have mention in the publications of the library. For fourteen years (1908-1921) she served the library, giving to all details of the library work intelligent, painstaking, conscientious care. In 1921 Miss Wycoff resigned because of ill health. When able to resume work she returned to Lloyd Brothers as secretary to John Uri Lloyd, where she holds a permanent position. At the present time Miss Wycoff has also assumed some responsibilities in connection with the Lloyd Library, as Curator, her special care being the selection of books to be purchased by the library as well as those needed in the researches being made by Professor Lloyd. (Portrait, page 42.)

Miss Anne Mackay, the Fourth Librarian. On the resignation of Miss Wycoff as Librarian, the duties were assumed by the present Librarian, Miss Anne Mackay, who still holds the position. (Portrait, page 44.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LLOYD LIBRARY

Beginning in 1900, a series of *Bulletins* were issued by the library, of which this publication is the latest, No. 28. These have embraced reproductions of rare works, studies in Mycology by Curtis Gates Lloyd, a series on Pharmacy and allied subjects by John Uri Lloyd, on Entomology by Dr. John Thomas Lloyd and others. These and the *Mycological Notes* and other publications of Curtis Lloyd have been sent to the large exchange list, the library being in exchange relations (through the International Exchange of the Smithsonian Institution) with the leading scientific societies of the world whose publications come within its scope.

Later a publication entitled *Bibliographical Contributions* was instituted by the library, the first issue, prepared by Miss Wycoff, being a catalogue of the periodical literature of the library. Captain Holden continued this publication, issuing a bibliography devoted to the floras of all sections of the world. On the retirement of Captain Holden, Miss Wycoff continued the bibliographical work



Bachrach

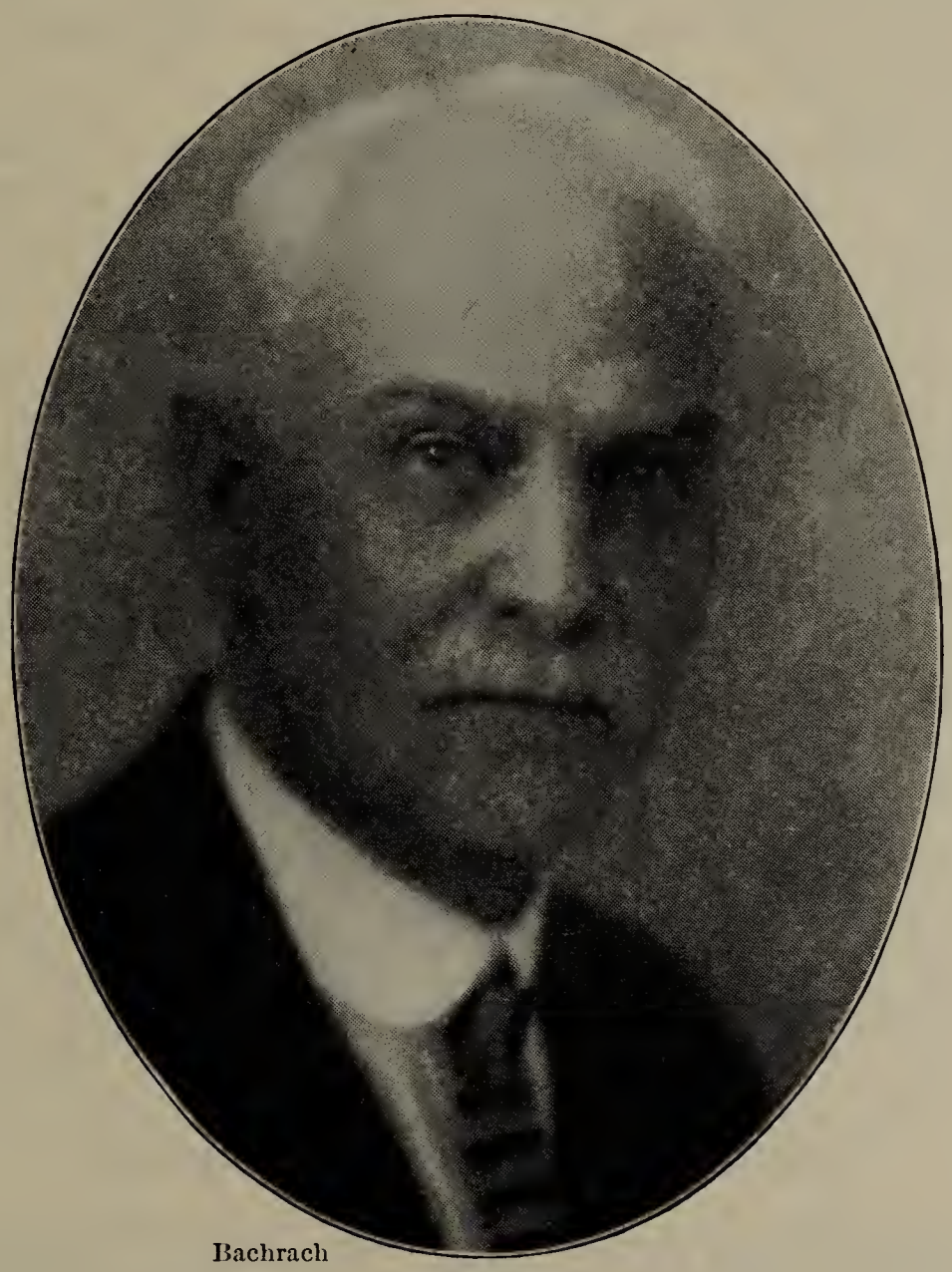
MISS ANNE MACKAY,

FOURTH LIBRARIAN OF THE LLOYD LIBRARY

in connection with her new duties as Librarian, completing the series devoted to the floras and continuing as a bibliography of general botany exclusive of the floras and cryptogamic botany. It was the intent to issue a separate bibliography of cryptogamic botany and then the other subjects of the library, pharmacy, chemistry, materia medica, etc., but with the issue of the thirty-second number of this work, Miss Wycoff was forced to discontinue the publication, being in many directions overburdened with work.

THE HERBARIUM

It was on May 5, 1904, that the Natural History Society of Cincinnati issued from the press, as a part of one volume of their Proceedings, "A check list of the plants growing in Hamilton County, Ohio, exclusive of the lower cryptogams," by Walter H. Aiken. This check list also included many extra-limital species



Bachrach

PROFESSOR WALTER H. AIKEN,
CURATOR OF THE HERBARIUM OF THE LLOYD LIBRARY

growing in cultivation, the latter feature being added in order that it might be of greater service to the High School pupils of the city. The publication of this check list by the Natural History Society practically ended the work of Walter H. Aiken as botanist for that Society, as he then, at the special request of Curtis Gates Lloyd, determined to give his time in summer vacations to the upbuilding of the herbarium of the Lloyd Library, where the means of private study and research were much better than at the Society's rooms.

This was not the beginning, however, of his activities at the Lloyd Library. Almost ten years before this he had undertaken the management of the original

herbarium of Curtis, who had brought with him from Samoa more than five hundred plants with many photographs and notes concerning their habitat, observations upon them as seen afield, as well as their uses for food and in the arts. This collection afforded Professor Aiken, Curator of the herbarium of the Lloyd Library, about two years of unbroken study. His findings and notes are assembled in two highly-valued volumes, now upon the shelves of the library. In the conduct of this work Curtis reserved for himself the study of the fungi, turning all of the Phaenogams over to Professor Aiken.

In 1911 the library issued as Bulletin No. 15 Professor Aiken's authoritative "Catalogue of the ferns and flowering plants of Cincinnati and vicinity."

During the past thirty years thousands of plants have been sent to the Lloyd Herbarium for determination. They have come from all over the world. Dr. John Uri Lloyd has furnished these correspondents with the medicinal lore of the plant in question, or the one to which it may be closely allied, while Professor Aiken has supplied the botanical classification. Some twenty years ago Professor Aiken sent to Professor Sydow, of Berlin, about eight hundred papers of parasitic fungi, gathered mostly in Hamilton County, and as many to Dr. Kusano, of Tokyo University, Japan. He has also added some five hundred papers of mosses to the Lloyd Herbarium.

During Dr. Kellerman's later years as the Botanist of the Ohio State University, Professor Aiken gave to him quite a complete set of plants from the Lloyd Library Herbarium, as an aid to studies in plant distribution. At the same time he was in touch with Professor A. D. Selby, Botanist of the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster, Ohio, he being particularly interested at that time in checking the ravages of certain plant diseases. (Portrait, page 45.)

THE CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY

Since the Lloyd Library was the outgrowth of a need for books and periodicals for consultation in connection with the work of a pharmaceutical laboratory concerned mainly with the preparation of products from medicinal plants of domestic origin, that necessity, to a large extent, dictated the field covered by the library in its formative period. This meant that the library concerned itself primarily with publications bearing on pharmacy, chemistry, botany and materia medica. In view of the field occupied by the Lloyd Laboratories, the Lloyd Brothers were also specially concerned with medicines used and introduced by Eclectic physicians.

As time passed the scope of the library was enlarged so as to include all phases of botany and finally general natural history, though more particularly entomology in which Dr. John Thomas Lloyd (only son of John Uri Lloyd) became interested. However, this field is not as yet so completely covered as are the original subjects of the library.

In a collection of about fifty thousand volumes, so rich in its particular field, it is somewhat difficult to individualize volumes worthy of special note. We have indeed an embarrassment of riches. Being myself a pharmacist, my interest naturally was at once caught by the wonderful collection of Pharmacopoeias.

The terms *Pharmacopoeia* and *Dispensatory,* or rather the Latin form, Dispensatorium, were used interchangeably in the Middle Ages, meaning simply a collection of formulae or of monographs on materia medica. With the passing of time the meaning of the two words became differentiated, the term Pharmacopoeia being restricted to a collection of formulae or other data regarding medicines and preparations thereof given official standing, either by a municipality or a nation. The word Dispensatory has gradually come to be restricted to a commentary on medicines and their preparations. In this way a Pharmacopoeia now means a work of authority, but is restricted in that authority to the country of its origin. A Dispensatory, however, includes in its pages comments upon the Pharmacopoeia and pharmacopoeial products outside of as well as those of the country of its origin.

Probably the first work listed as a Pharmacopoeia appeared in 1471 in Venice, the next in Florence in 1498. The Pharmacopoeia of Nuremberg, which appeared in 1524, was the first of the sixteenth century, followed by works issued in The Hague, Augsburg, Cologne, Boulogne, Mantua, Bergamo and Haarlem. Beginning with 1608 some nineteen Pharmacopoeias were issued by municipalities or nations, and it is interesting to note that the Japanese issued a Pharmacopoeia of twenty volumes in the eighteenth century. During this eighteenth century about sixteen Pharmacopoeias were issued, but since that time there has been a gradual reduction of the number of these official standards, bringing about a greater degree of uniformity in medication. Copies of many of these Pharmacopoeias, either in the original edition or in the form of a reproduction, are found on the shelves of the Lloyd Library, a few selections being sufficient to serve as examples of the others.

One of the earliest Pharmacopoeias was that of Valerius Cordus, which is known as the Nuremberg Pharmacopoeia and also as the Dispensatory of Valerius Cordus. This was compiled by the author when he was but nineteen years of age, and was published in 1546(?),* after being approved by the City Council of Nuremberg as the "Nuremberg Dispensatorium." This was followed by a number of publications known as Pharmacopoeias.

Numerous editions of the work of Valerius Cordus appeared from time to time. One of the most interesting of these was printed in 1652, of which a copy is found in the Lloyd Library. This particular edition was revised by Coudenberg and Lobel with additions by Rondelet. The volume is very attractive from a bibliographic point of view, being well printed and having a most interesting frontispiece

* Varying dates are given.



VALERII CORDI
Dispensatorium,
SIVE
PHARMACORVM
CONFICIENDORUM
RATIO.

Cum PETRI COUDENBERGII, *&* MATTHIÆ LOBELII *Scholiis, emendationibus, & Auctariis.*

Accessit hac editione, præter GUILIELMI RONDELETII de Theriaca tractatum, emendatiorem; & FORMULAS SELECTIORUM PHARMACORUM, quorum post Val. Cordum usus passim receptus est, auctiores: alius FR. DISSALDEI ejusdem argumenti Libellus; & novissime alia nonnulla hactenus nondum edita calci libri adjecta sunt.



LUGDUNI BATAVORUM,
Ex Officinâ IOANNIS MAIRE

FRONTISPIECE AND TITLE PAGE OF THE DISPENSATORY OF VALERIUS CORDUS

id eſt, Malabathrum: ideo neceſſario hoc loco per Indicam Nardum intelligit radicem Indicæ Nardi.

Eſdræ antidotus ex Aëtio.

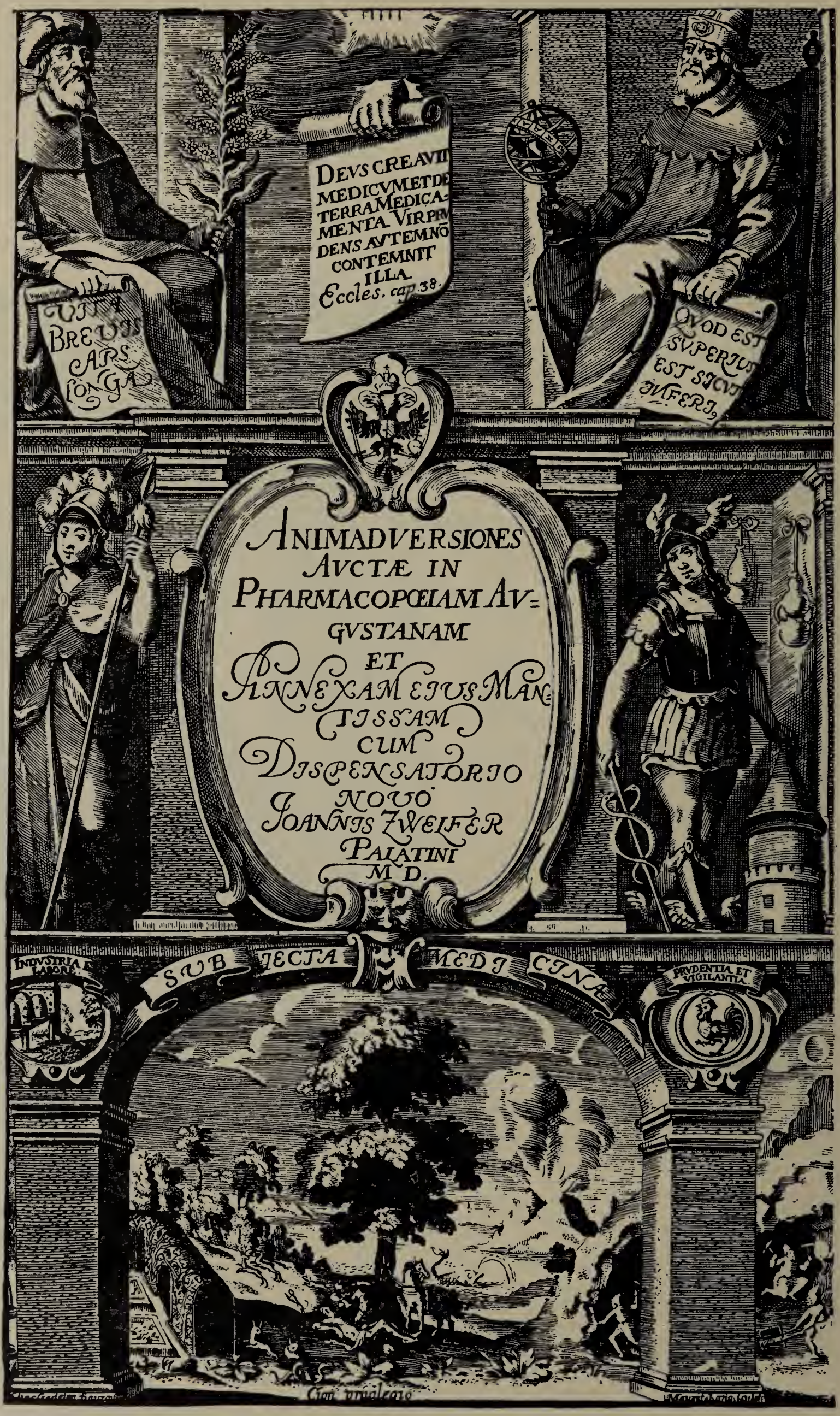
℞. Amomi	℈ xij.
Florum Iunci odorati [*id eſt, florum Schœnanthi: eorum loco ſume ſummitates Schœnanthi*]	ʒ ix.
* Pyrethri	ʒ vj.
Croci	℈ xxxvj.
Cinnamomi	℈ vj.
Myrrhæ Troglodyticæ	℈ xij.
Styracis calamitæ	℈ xviij.
Petroſelini	℈ iij.
Seminis Dauci	℈ iij.
Tragacanthæ	℈ vj.
Succi Hypociſtidis	℈ ix.
Iridis Illyricæ [*id eſt, Ireos*]	℈ xv.
Seminis Fœniculi	℈ vj.
Bdellii	℈ ix.
Thuris	ʒ j.
Sulphuris vivi	℈ vj.
Seminis Hyoſcyami albi	℈ xxvij.
Caſiæ lignæ [*aut ſuccedanei ejus*]	℈ ix.
Seminis Papaveris	℈ xxx.
Spicæ Nardi	℈ xij.
Seminis Rutæ	℈ iij.
Seminis Ocymi	℈ iij.
Rhois Culinarii	℈ lv.

Semi-

Seminis Anethi	℈ vj.
Aſari [*id eſt, radicum ejus*]	ʒ j.
Seminis Cardamomi	℈ vj.
Opii	℈ xxvij.
Euphorbii	℈ vj.
Piperis nigri	℈ xxx.
Roſarum ſiccarum	℈ ix.
Phylli [*id eſt, Folii*]	℈ xij.
Opobalſami [*ſive olei Caryophyllorum*]	℈ xxiiij.
Ventris Mergi	℈ vj.
Iaceæ	℈ xij.
Lycii Indici	℈ xj.
Caryophylli	℈ xj.
Stercoris reperti in alvo Mergi	℈ vj.
Rheu Pontici [*i. Rhabarbari*]	℈ xij.
Mei Athamantici	℈ vj.
Floris Nerii	℈ iiij. ß.
Terræ Cimoliæ	℈ xij.
Succi Artemiſiæ	℈ xx.
Foliorum Seridis [*i. Cichoreæ*]	℈ ix.
Spicæ Celticæ	℈ xij.
Caſtorei	℈ iij.
Coſti	℈ xij.
Gentianæ	℈ xij.
Confectionis Hedychroi	℈ ix.
Aniſi	℈ vj.
Siſonis	℈ xviij.
Thymiamatis Ammoniaci	℈ xij.
Foliorum Citri	℈ xij.

Vini veteris odorati quantum ſatis ſuerit

PRESCRIPTION REPRODUCED FROM THE WORK OF VALERIUS CORDUS



TITLE PAGE OF ZWELFER'S COMMENTARY ON THE PHARMACOPOEIA AUGUSTANA, 1657

of the interior of an apothecary shop of the Middle Ages, which is reproduced herewith. The polypharmacy of that period is admirably shown in the formula reproduced from two pages of the original, and which calls for fifty-two different ingredients.

About thirty years after the appearance of the work of Valerius Cordus, the cities of Augsburg and Cologne almost simultaneously issued Pharmacopoeias of their own. Both of these were issued by physicians of broader experience, greater learning and more mature age than Valerius Cordus. With these advantages and having his record-making work at their command, these were both larger and more complete. The better of the two was that issued by Augsburg, at least four editions of which are possessed by this library, 1581, 1690, 1694 and 1734. A commentary on this Pharmacopoeia ("Animadversions") was printed in 1657 by Johannes Zwelfer, dedicated to Ferdinand III, "Emperor of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, etc., and Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Wurtemberg, etc., and Prince of Tyrol." This particular edition contains some 727 pages, embracing supplementary notes and indices. The title page is reproduced, somewhat reduced.

A later, but in many respects more interesting, edition of the Augsburg Pharmacopoeia has recently been received from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, published at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1927, under a grant from the Hollister Pharmaceutical Library fund. This consists of a photographic reproduction of the original edition, 1564, preceded by an appreciative history of the work written by Theodore Husemann and translated into English by Dr. Edward Kremers, who acted as editor of the work.

The first edition bore the title "Enchiridion," but in the second edition the title was changed to Pharmacopoeia. The title page of this second edition is reproduced herewith.

Among the many other Pharmacopoeias of the Lloyd Library collection is a complete set of those of the United States, together with the private Pharmacopoeias before the issuance of the official work. Preceding the first Pharmacopoeia of the United States, Boston, 1820, is one of the Massachusetts Medical Society, published in 1808.

The name of Dioscorides has figured in medicine for the past eighteen centuries. He lived in about the second century and wrote voluminously on materia medica. His works have been reprinted in various languages. The Lloyd Library has a Latin edition of the six books of his Materia Medica with notations by Ruellius. The volume is quite small, bound in the white vellum so much used by the early bookmakers, and was published at Lyon in 1547. The first article, following the usual high-sounding preface and dedication, treats of the Iris, which is described in language quite comprehensible to any one who understands Latin, though the terminology differs from that of present day botany. The library also

PHARMACOPOEIA, SEV MEDICAMENTARIUM pro Rep. Augustana.

CVI ACCESSERE SIMPLICIA OMnia officinis nostris vsitata, & annotationes in eadem et composita, ab ADOLPHO OCCONE eiusdem Reip. Medico diligenter congesta, & omnia nunc denuo recognita.



Cum gratia & priuilegio. S.C. Maiestatis.

Anno
M. D. LXXXI.

TITLE PAGE OF SECOND EDITION OF PHARMACOPOEIA AUGUSTANA

has a beautiful Greek edition, printed in Venice in 1518, bearing the anchor and dolphin, trademark of the highly valued Aldine editions, beloved of bibliophiles, which is shown herewith. The portrait of Dioscorides is from the Latin edition of the "Materia Medica," the title page of which is also reproduced.

One of the smallest of the rare books is *"Aurifontini Chymica,* or a collection of 14 small treatises concerning the first matter of philosophers for the discovery of their (hitherto so much concealed) MERCURY. Which many have studiously endeavored to hide but these to make manifest for the benefit of mankind in general." This little work was printed in London in 1680, and was dedicated "To the most high and mighty monarch, Charles the II. By the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith." The dedication goes on to say, "This treatise prompting us with the very key which alone is able to unlock the philosophers inchanted castle, I thought it most fit, that the same should be presented to your Most Excellent Majesty, as the greatest patron of all learning and ingenuity." The dedication proceeds in grandiose and involved language, covering some four pages, concluding with the name of the translator, John Frederick Houpreght. The contents are set forth in the following words:

1. Hydropyrographum Hermeticum, or the Metallick Water-Fire. Pag. 1.
2. The Privy Seal of Secrets, plainly discovering the First Matter of the Philosopher. 41.
3. A strange Letter concerning an Adept, his curious Learning and vaster Treasure. 53.
4. Sir George Ripleys Treatise of Mercury, and the Philosophers Stone. 69.
5. Colours to be Observed in the Operation of the Great Work of Philosophers. 93, 6, A.
6. A plain and true Description of the Treasure of Treasures, or the Golden Medicine. 97.
7. A treatise of the Philosophers Stone, the Blessed Manna, etc., with its wondrous Virtues and Use, both for the curing the Body of Man, and making of precious Stones. 107.
8. Nic. Flammell his Summary of Philosophy, or Short Treatise of the Philosophers Stone. 145.
9. Raym. Lullie's Clavicula, Apertorium, or little Key explaining all the rest of his Works. 163.
10. Secrets disclos'd of the Philosophers Stone. 180.
11. A Philosophical Riddle of Gold, in Verse. 185.
12. Bern Trevisan's Epistle to Thomas of Bononia, concerning the secret workings of Nature in the product of Things. 187.
13. ——— his short Epistle Dedicatory before his Works, to the same Man. 269.
14. A brief Preparation of the Philosophers Stone, for the Conclusion of this Book. 271.

On a subsequent page we find the following note: "Written in the German Tongue by an Author Anonymus; and now published in English by John Frederick Houpreght, a Student of and Searcher into the wonderful Secrets of Hermes."



DIOSCORIDES

ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΗΣ.

DIOSCORIDES.

PEDANII

DIOSCORIDIS

ANAZARBEI, DE

MEDICA MATERIA

LIBRI SEX,

Ioanne RVELLIO Sueſsionenſi

interprete.

HIS ACCESSIT, PRAETER

Pharmacorum ſimplicium catalogum, copioſus omnium fermè medelarum ſiue curationum

Index.



LVGDVNI,

Apud Ioannem Frellonium,

1547



PORTRAIT OF DIOSCORIDES

TITLE PAGE OF HIS MATERIA MEDICA

IMPRINT OF ALDINE EDITION

The student of alchemy will find in this little volume much to delight and entertain him. The text of page 5 is reproduced.

Hermeticum. 5

and it produceth no fruit; as Chriſt our Saviour ſaith, *Unleſs a grain of wheat fall into the ground, and dye, and rot, it bringeth no fruit.* So when the Body of *Sol* is regenerated by Water and Spirit, there groweth and cometh forth a clarified, aſtral, eternal, immortal Body, bringing forth much fruit, and able to multiply it ſelf like unto Vegetables. And to this purpoſe the Philoſopher *Roger Bacon* ſpeaketh, I do aſſure you, that if the *Aſtrum* do caſt and impreſs its inclination into ſuch a clarified Body of Gold, that it will not loſe its power and virtue to the very laſt aſſay or judgment: For the Body is perfect, and agreeing to all Elements. But if it be not regenerated, no new, nor greater, nor purer, nor higher, nor better thing can come of it. He that doth not know nor underſtand this Regeneration of Metals,

Corpus per aquam Mercurii fit aſtrale.

Regenerationem metallorum ignorantes abſtineant à Chemiâ,

B 3 wrought

One of the most interesting phases of the collection is the inscription of names of former owners of the books. For instance, we find in a French edition of Basil Valentine's Philosophy, the inscription "S. Pancoast, M. D., 917 Arch Street, Philadelphia," evidently written by that celebrated leader in American medicine by his own hand, showing his broad interest in matters of medicine. Basil Valentine was a monk (see portrait) of the order of St. Benedict and his writings were highly esteemed by the alchemists of the Middle Ages. The work is filled with the most absurd and far-fetched theories and with illustrations of the "keys" which show the peculiar superstitions dominating the men who in those days considered themselves scientists. In this connection it may be asked, what will be our "science" in the opinion of readers two hundred and fifty years from now?

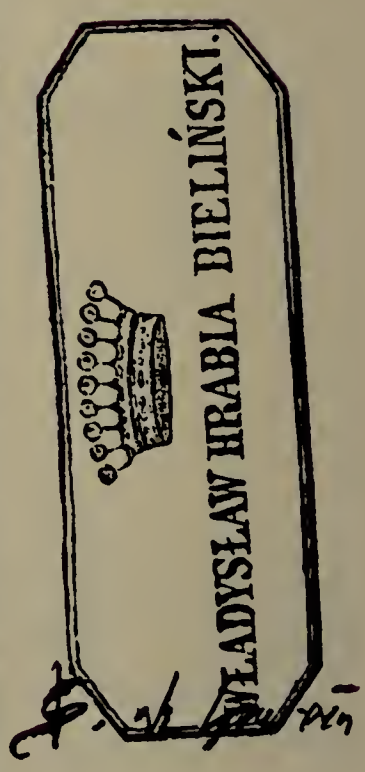
Another relic of the superstitions of the Middle Ages is a Latin volume, printed in 1610, on the—*True Gold, The Philosopher's Secret Stone, of Hermes*

⁘ Cabula Regine ⁘



Lluminati sacre pagi-
ne pfessoris amplissimi magistri
Raymundi Lull. ars magna/ge-
neralis et vltima: quarũcunq; ar-
tium ⁊ scientiarum ipsius Lull. assecutrix et
clauigera: ⁊ ad eas aditum faciliorẽ prebẽs:
antehac nusq; arti impressorie emũctius cõ-
mendata: ⁊ per magistrum Bernardum la
Vinheta artis illius fidelissimũ interpretẽ
elimata. Una cum figuris suo situ decenter
intextis ⁊ totius operis enucleatiuis. Incer
tis preterea cuilibet parti/capitulo et rubri-
cc/titulis et annotationibus: adiecto indice
alphabetico siue repertorio/sententias elec-
ctiores cõplectente: ad folia remissiuo.





Cum gratia et priuilegio.

Collegii Ss: Jesu Inpolstadt. 1592.

TITLE PAGE FROM "ARS MAGNA GENERALIS ET ULTIMA," 1517

Trismegistus. This was the work of Dominicus Gnosius Belga, Doctor of Medicine. As was usual in those days it was dedicated in high-flown language to a local ruler by the name of Ladislaus Welen, Baron of Zierotin.

From the bibliophile's point of view, one of the most attractive of the older works is "Ars Magna generalis et ultima," by Raymond Lully, printed at Lugduni (Lyon) in 1517. This work, of which the illustrations are most unusual, is devoted to the cabalistic phases of the art of healing. A most attractive feature of the volume is its beautiful hand-tooled leather binding held together by ornamental brass clasps. The beautiful text at this early date is of extraordinary interest.

The author of "Parnassus illustratus medicinalis" is the celebrated Johann Joachim Becher, born at Speyer in 1635, died in London, 1682. His name, together with that of his pupil, G. E. Stahl, who later became Physician to the Prussian Court, is inseparably connected with the Phlogiston theory of combustion which held sway in chemistry for more than one hundred years, contributing much to its advancement.

The present volume, as stated in its preface, is the outcome of a request made of Becher by the publisher, Johann Görlin, to write for him a Materia Medica in which he should use the woodcuts, purchased by Görlin, of Matthiolus' "Kräuterbuch," 1586. Becher, indulging a mental recreation, went beyond this request, the result being embodied in this quaint volume of curious and often repugnant 17th century Materia Medica, in which the use of each remedy is set forth in pleasing German verse. The following specimen may suffice:

CIX.

FLIEGEN. MUSCAE.

Man destillieret auch ein Wasser auss den Fliegen,
Kahlköpffen hilft es/ frisch Haar sie wider kriegen.

Commentarius.

Die Mückenköpffe machen Haar wachsen/ das Haupt damit gerieben;
Man destillirt auss Fliegen entweder *per se* oder mit Honig ein Wasser/ solches machet Haar wachsen/ ist auch gut die Augen zu stärcken/ und derer Zuständ zu vertreiben.

(TRANSLATION)

CIX.

FLIES. MUSCAE.

A water you may distil from flies;
Bald heads are helped by it; it makes new hair arise.

Commentary.

Flies' heads cause hair to grow when the head is rubbed with them;
A water is distilled from flies either *per se,* or with honey; such makes the hair grow; is also good to strengthen the eyes and to dispel (bad) conditions thereof.

Illuminati doctoris magistri Raymundi Lulli Ars magna/generalis z vltima.

Quare b scia generalis, vocetur.

Nota bñ.

Diuisio huius artis

Intellectus humanus magis cōsistit in opinione q̄ in scientia.

Hec scia ad alias ē preuia

Principia huius artis generalis.

Omniā multas artes fecimus generales ipsas volumus clarius explanare p istam quā vocamus vltimam/quia de cetero nō proponimus aliam facere / ipsam quidem ex alijs compilamus:z aliqua noua explicite addimus. ¶ Quoniam intellectus humanus est longe magis in opinione q̄ in scientia constitutus:qz quelibet scientia habet sua principia ppria/z diuersa a principijs aliarū scientiarū:idcirco req rit z appetit intellectus q̄ sit vna scientia generalis ad oēs scientias/z hoc cū suis principijs generalibus/in quibus principia aliarū scientiarum particulariuz sint implicita z contenta sicut particulare in vniuersali. Et ratio huius est/vt cum ipsis principijs alia principia subalternata sint/z ordinata/z etiā regulata:vt intellectus in ipsis scientijs quiescat per verū intelligere/z ab opinionibus erroneis sit remotus ac plongatus. ¶ Per hanc quidē scientiā:possunt alie scientie perfacile acq̄ri. Principia enim particularia in generalibus huius artis relucent z apparent:dū tamē principia particularia applicentur principijs huius artis/sicut pars applicat suo toti. ¶ Principia ꝯo huius artis:sunt hec. Bonitas. Magnitudo. Eternitas siue duratio. Potestas. Sapientia. Uolūtas. Uirtus. Ueritas. Gloria. Differentia. Concordātia. Contrarietas. Principiū. Medium. Finis. Maioritas . Equalitas/et minoritas. ¶ Et dicunt generalia:quia omnes bonitates aliarū scientiaruz ad vnā bonitatē generalem sunt applicabiles. Et idem dico de omnibus magnitudinibus:ad vnā magnitudinem generalē. Et sic de cōsimilibus alijs:suo modo dicendum. ¶ Amplius quidē hec scientia generalis potest nuncupari:qz questiones generales habet ad omnes alias questiones/quecūq; sint/applicabiles. Omnes em̄ in istis implicantur. z sunt he/scz. Utrum sit. Quid est. De quo est Quare est. Quātū est. Quale est. Quādo est. Ubi est. Quomodo est. z Cū quo est. Et sunt decem:vt appareat numerāti. ¶ Item ars ista est generalis ratiōe mixtionis principiorū z regulariuz quā habet:vt inferius patebit. Nam sicut positio i cōmuni sumpta/ est generalis ad oēs propositiones:sic suo modo ista principia cōposita/ in cōmuni sumpta: sunt generalia ad oia principia particularia cōposita. ¶ Sed vt dubiū remoueatur:dico q̄ oīa alia principia sunt particularia respectu istorum principiorum huius artis. sicut bonitas magna/ q̄ est cōposita:est cōis qdez ad bonitatē Petri z Guillelmi/z equi/z sic de alijs.

¶ De diuisione huius artis.

¶ Diuiditur ars ista in .xiij. partes:scz/ Alphabetum. Figuras. Diffinitiones. Regulas. Tabulam. Euacuationē tertie figure. Multiplicationem quarte figure. Mixtionem. Nouem subiecta. Applicationem. Questiones. Habituationem. Et modum docendi.

Prima pars principalis de Alphabeto.

Pria pars pncipalis huius opis.

Alphabetuz ꝯo huius artis:est istud.

Expositio alphabeti

¶ B:significat bonitatē. Differētiā. Utrum. Deum. Justiciā: Et auariciā.
¶ C:significat Magnitudinē. Concordātiā. Quid. Angelū. Prudētiā. Et gulā.
¶ D:significat ēternitatē siue durationem. Contrarietatē. De quo. Celū. Fortitudinem. Et luxuriam.
¶ E:significat potestatem. Principiuz. Quare. Hominē. Tēperātiā. Et superbiā.
¶ F:significat sapiētiam. Mediū. Quātum. Imaginationē. Fidē. Et acidiam.
¶ G:significat voluntatē. Finem. Quale. Sensituā. Spem. Et inuidiam.
¶ H:significat virtutem. Maioritatez. Quādo. Uegetatiuā. Charitatē. Et irā.
¶ I:significat veritatez. Equalitatem. Ubi. Elemētatiuā. Patiaz. Et mēdaciū.

B



BASILIUS VALENTINUS



AZOTH,
OV LE MOYEN DE FAIRE l'Or caché des Philoſophes, de Frere Baſile Valentin.

Premiere Partie.

ADOLPHE, LE VIEILLARD.

VEnerable Vieillard, bien vous ſoit, vous apperçeuant il y a ja long-temps, de loing, ſeul; proche de cét arbre, penſant ie ne ſçay quoy en vous-meſme, ie ne puis plus tarder que ie ne m'aproche de vous, pour m'informer du ſujet de ceſte meditation.

le Vieillard.

Pour vray (ô ieune Adoleſcent

CLEF. IV.



CLEF. V.



REPRODUCED FROM "LES DOUZE CLEFS DE PHILOSOPHIE" OF BASIL VALENTINE

HERMETIS TRISMEGISTI

TRACTATUS VERE AUREUS,

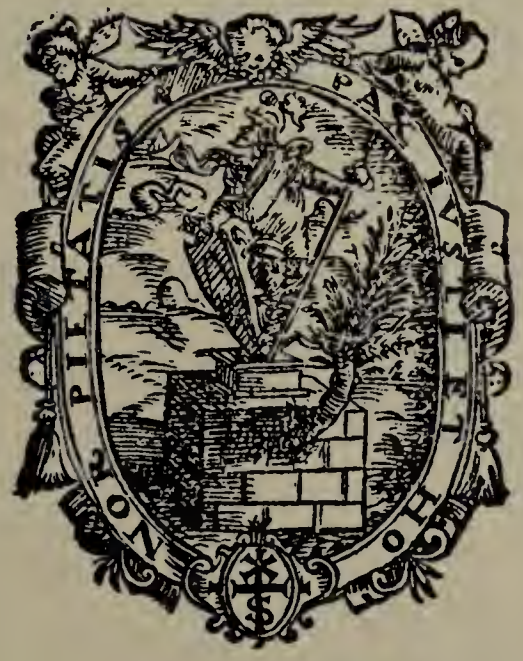
De Lapidis Philosophici secreto, in capitula septem divisus: nunc verò à quodam Anonymo, scholijs tam exquisitè & acutè illustratus, ut qui ex hoc libro non sapiat, ex alio vix sapere poterit, similis enim huic vix hodie reperitur.

Tandem operâ & studio

Dominici Gnosij Belgæ, utr. M. D.

in lucem editus.

Qui, quid novit, loquitur, index Iustitiæ est: Qui autem mentitur, testis est fraudulentus. *Pro. 12.*



1 6 *1 0.*

Lipsiæ, Sumptibus THOMÆ SCHURERI.

TITLE PAGE FROM BELGA'S "TRACTATUS VERE AUREUS"

The subject is divided into three classes, pertaining to curious remedies from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. A fourth part is added containing the dietary regulations of the old Salernian School, also chapters on distillation and miscellaneous subjects.

Each class is prefaced and ended by an appropriate verse. When, for example, the author completes the section devoted to animal remedies, he waves that subject a formal, poetic farewell, leading over to what is to follow. One of these verses gracefully linking the subjects, is here reproduced.

Beſchluß über den Erſten Theil deß Medicinaliſchen Parnaſſi.

Nun Muſa, ſchweige ſtill/ laß dir die Ruh belieben/
Hundert und ſechzehn Thier die haſt du nun beſchrieben.
Mehr als ein Tauſend Vers haſtu darvon gemacht/
Vierhundert Würckungen / und Stück darinn betracht.
Drumb laß die Saiten nach / thu ſie nicht ſtärcker dehnen/
Nach einer kleinen Ruh ſie ſich anjetzo ſehnen.
Thiergarten habe du in deſſen gute Nacht/
Ich will nun ſehen was der Kräutergarten macht.

Ende der Zoology, nemlich deß Thier-Buchs.

Folget der Andere Theil / nemlich Phytology oder das Kräuter-Buch.

(TRANSLATION BY DR. SIGMOND WALDBOTT)

(Conclusion of the first part of the Medicinal Parnassus)

O Muse, now silent be, allow thyself some ease;
One hundred and sixteen beasts thou hast described to please;
A thousand Rhymes or more on them here made,
Four hundred remedies and their effects relate.
Therefore relax thy strings to end prolonged strain
They too, at last, a little rest would gain.
Animal Garden, I bid thee now good night,
To the Herbal Garden we now will take our flight.

End of *Zoology,* that is, the Book on Animals.
There follows the Other Part/ that is, *Phytology,* or the Book on Herbs.


I.I.BECHERI.M.D.
PARNASSUS
Illustratus Medicinalis.
ULMÆ Sumptibus Ioannis Görlini Aō. 1663
I. Renner Saubrsit. Aug.

(See page 57)

In collections of books, purchased in our own markets or those abroad, books that have drifted in to the dealers from varied sources, occasionally there is found something afar from the subject of peculiar interest. A most delightful "find" came to the Librarian of the Lloyd Library in cataloguing a shipment of books purchased in Paris, in the discovery of an autograph letter of Thomas Jefferson. This letter was pasted in the front of the first volume of Michaux's "North American Sylva," and was addressed to the author, "M. F. André Michaux, à Paris." How it came to be securely fastened in this volume, together with its attached wrapper-envelope, can only be surmised. Possibly this copy had belonged to Michaux personally and, valuing the letter, he had pasted it in the book to which it had reference. However that may be, we reproduce the letter.

From its inception the Lloyd Library has shown a keen desire to aid writers and students, regardless of rules and red-tape regulations.

For example, wishing to present a paper on medicine and pharmacy in ancient Egypt, several years ago, I was unable to find a copy of the celebrated Papyrus Ebers, the most voluminous of the old Egyptian works on medicine, which I might borrow to exhibit in connection with the address. On mentioning the matter to Dr. Curtis G. Lloyd, he at once suggested that I purchase a copy for the Lloyd Library, sending the bill to the library and keeping the book as long as I wished. This was done, the book being ordered from Leipzig. Later it was sent to New York for me to exhibit to another audience. This is but one instance of the liberal spirit of helpfulness which has animated the Lloyds and which has always been characteristic of the conduct of the library.

While the "Papyrus Ebers" is not very rare, it is sufficiently so to warrant particular mention here, especially in view of its medical interest. The book was printed in two volumes in 1875, by Engelmann of Leipzig, and is a beautiful specimen of bookmaking. The pages of the volumes measure fourteen by sixteen inches and contain a complete reproduction in colors of the entire Papyrus Ebers. This papyrus, the most remarkable and complete document extant on ancient Egyptian medicine, was discovered about 1858 by an Egyptian, between the knees of a mummy buried in the necropolis of Thebes. Edwin Smith, a native of Newark, N. J., and an alumnus of New York University, who had taken up his residence in Luxor, where he acted as a banker and money lender, made a copy of a calendar inscribed on the outside of the roll of papyrus and showed this to several Egyptologists with a view to selling the original. Among these was Professor George Ebers of the University of Leipzig, who purchased the papyrus from the Arab owner and took it with him to Italy and finally to Leipzig, where the original now reposes as the property of the library of Leipzig University.

Ebers studied the original, translated much of it, and in the two volumes printed his own translation into German with notes, a hieroglyphic-Latin glossary by Ludwig Stern and a facsimile reproduction of the 108 pages of the papyrus in colors.

Sir Monticello Dec 14. 1813.

My interior situation among the mountains, and great distance from any seaport town, is extremely unfriendly to punctual correspondence with the other side of the Atlantic. vessels bound to that quarter are generally gone before I learn their destination by the public papers. I have received from you, at different times, several livraisons of your excellent work on the forest trees of America. to wit the 1st. and 2d. sur les Pins et Sapins 6t. sur les Chenes, and the 9th. and 10th on the Betula, Castanea, Fagus, Diospyros &c. I have gone over them with great pleasure and received from them much information which had escaped my own notice, altho' the subjects lie under my eye. they contain a valuable addition to the knowledge of American trees, and claim for you the thanks of all who interest themselves in this most interesting branch of science. I pray you to accept my portion of that tribute, as being among those who set the highest value on your work.

I have not seen the work of M. Tessier, mentioned by you, on the subject of the Merinos. but that race of sheep is multiplying among us most extensively. the general attention paid to them will soon render their wool an article of export altho' our own manufactures are fast increasing also, and will soon make us independant of England for manufactures of wool and cotton, as well as for many other articles. besides the domestic benefit to be derived from this economy the political advantage of weakening permanently a bitter and permanent enemy are of real importance. with every wish for the successful prosecution of the valuable labors you are engaged in, be pleased to accept the assurance of my great respect & esteem.

Th: Jefferson

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF THOMAS JEFFERSON TO MICHAUX

The original papyrus is 30 centimeters in width, 20.23 meters or about 66 feet in length. The text is written across the papyrus, the full lines being from eight to nine inches long. It is divided into pages about eight inches deep and above each page the number appears in Egyptian characters. The chapter heads, titles of formulae and the quantities appear in red.

EARLY AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS. In early works relating to American plant medicine, the Lloyd Library has perhaps the most complete collection in existence, with the possible exception of the government libraries. Beginning more than half a century ago, the entire United States has been continuously canvassed for publications relating to domestic medicine, especially of the Thomsonian and Eclectic sections of medicine. Whether in journal or book form, every available print was secured and classified, missing journal numbers being advertised for. Thus complete sets of journals now rare, many of them now unattainable, were secured.

Perhaps the rarest of the early works pertaining to American medicinal plants is that of Dr. David Johann Schöpf, entitled "Materia Medica Americana Potissimum Regni Vegetabilis," published at Erlangen in 1787. The importance of the work of Schöpf is evidenced in the constant references found in the writings of the early students of our American materia medica.

Dr. David Johann Schöpf was born at Wunsiedel, Bavaria, in 1752, and died in 1800. At the age of eighteen he matriculated in the University of Erlangen and gave special attention to the natural sciences as well as to his medical studies. Throughout his life and in all his travels he seems to have been a constant student and keen observer, endeavoring to increase his knowledge of medicine and likewise the natural sciences.

In 1777 he came to America as army surgeon to the Ansbach troops, some of the "Hessians" employed by the British to aid in subduing the rebellious colonists. After his six years of army service, Dr. Schöpf traveled from New York through Pennsylvania, along the Ohio River and to Kentucky. Later, after returning to Philadelphia, he started south through Virginia, North and South Carolina, on to eastern Florida and finally to the Bahama Islands, where, after visiting several of the islands, he took passage for England, then finally to Baireuth. A few years later he published his "Materia Medica Americana," a concise list of North American plant remedies with brief comment concerning them.

As the Lloyd Library greatly desired a copy of this work and was not able to find one in America, Dr. Charles Rice borrowed a copy for the library from Erlangen, of which a pen copy was made, the original being returned to the owner. Later Dr. Rice found a copy of the work in Italy which he purchased and presented to the Lloyd Library. (This has been reproduced as Bulletin No. 1.)

"Collections for an Essay towards a Materia Medica of the United States," by Benjamin Smith Barton, published at Philadelphia in 1798 and 1804, is one of the prized possessions of the library. This was the first English attempt at a

materia medica of American plants, the work of a talented physician, teacher, naturalist of more than a century ago. Throughout his short life Benjamin Smith Barton was an untiring worker and student. He was made Professor of Natural History and Botany in the College of Philadelphia (the Chair having been created for him) in 1789. Two years later, when the College united with the University of Pennsylvania, Professor Barton retained his position until his death in 1815. He was a friend of both Pursh and Nuttall and was of no little service to them in their study of North American plants. This rare volume is of keen interest to all who study American materia medica, being the first English work on the subject and long out of print.

The Lloyd Library is especially happy in the possession of an original copy of "The Indian Doctor's Dispensatory, being Father Smith's advice Respecting Diseases and their Cure," by Peter Smith, "of the Miami Country." We have knowledge of the existence of but a very few copies of this quaint and interesting work, published at Cincinnati in 1813.

The author, Peter Smith, educated at Princeton, was born in Wales in 1753. In early life he began to give attention to medicine under the direction of his father, Hezekiah Smith, whom he terms "a home old man or Indian Doctor." In his wandering life he traveled through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Ohio, and acquired much information from physicians whom he met during his journeying. He called himself an "Indian Doctor" because, as he said, in his practice he relied much upon herbs, roots and other remedies known to the Indians. When he reached Kentucky it was his intent to make that state his home, but being an aggressive Abolitionist, he left and settled in Ohio, near Cincinnati, on Duck Creek, becoming a member of the Duck Creek Baptist congregation, preaching there and at other points, farming and practicing medicine.

In his Dispensatory, Dr. Peter Smith neglected to use botanical names, but described the appearance and habitat of his plants so carefully as to enable the student to identify most of them.

Rafinesque's "Medical Flora or Manual of the Medical Botany of the United States," was published in two volumes by Atkinson & Alexander of Philadelphia in 1828.

It is a monument to his scientific knowledge, his close observation and great industry. Rafinesque's attitude toward medicinal plants is particularly interesting in view of the tide of therapeutic nihilism that has swept over the United States, and indeed over the whole civilized world, in the past thirty years and which the teachers of Eclectic medicine have endeavored to stem. In the introduction to the second volume he says:

> "It is a sad mistake of some physicians to consider the increase of officinal tools as an evil. The lazy propensity that would reduce our stock of remedies to a few well known plants is to be deplored as rendering the science stationary and lessening our resources."

COLLECTIONS

presented by the author

FOR

AN ESSAY

TOWARDS A

MATERIA MEDICA

OF THE

UNITED-STATES.

READ BEFORE THE PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL SOCIETY, ON THE TWENTY-FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1798.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

ONE OF THE HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY,
AND
PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA, NATURAL HISTORY, AND BOTANY,
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

" Sunt Simplicia desumpta e triplici Naturæ Regno: e Lapideo, Vege-
" tabili & Animali; heic VEGETABILIA tantum depromsi, quæ maximam
" constituunt Materiæ Medicæ partem, alio tempori reservans cetera."

LINNÆUS.

FIDEM NON ABSTULIT ERROR.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED, FOR THE AUTHOR,
BY WAY & GROFF, No. 27, ARCH-STREET.
1798.

Rafinesque gratefully acknowledges the courtesies extended to him by Colonel Carr, the owner of Bartram's garden near Philadelphia, "the oldest and best of the kind in the United States and particularly rich in native plants."

This work is one of the most highly valued of the Lloyd Library. It is in two volumes, illustrated with more than a hundred wood cuts, nearly all of which were made from original drawings by the author himself.

One of the most interesting features of the work is the long list of authors and works consulted. There are two such lists, the longer appearing on pages 18 to 22 of the first volume and the second on page 6 of the second volume. Together the two volumes contain 544 pages.

"A Treatise of the Materia Medica and Therapeutics," by Dr. John Eberle of Philadelphia, published in two volumes in 1822, is another of the earlier works on the materia medica which form so valuable a feature of the Lloyd Library.

Eberle's work being distinctively a materia medica and not a medical botany, he arranged his material under general groups in accordance with their therapeutic effects. He carried out this idea in the introduction under each general head, comparing and contrasting the difference in the effects produced by the different drugs included under that head. Throughout this interesting and valuable work, he appears as a physician and not as a botanist. His botany being wholly subsidiary to his therapeutics, he therefore differs from Rafinesque and Barton who wrote primarily as botanists.

It would be impossible for us to attempt to make a selection from authors on Eclectic, Thomsonian and domestic medicine. The publications of Thomson, Beach, King and Scudder, in themselves constitute a library.

Limitation of space alone prevents the further extension of these random notes on the more interesting of the fifty thousand books and as many reprints and pamphlets of the Lloyd Library. Any one who is interested in any of the subjects covered by the library will be sure to find here the books which, both in their content and their format, will fill him with delight. Fortunate indeed is Pharmacy that men with the knowledge to choose, the ability to construct and the means to maintain this wonderful collection, have selected this particular field. They have made of it a library which endowed by themselves will be of ever increasing value, causing all who are interested in pharmacy to think with gratitude of the sacrifices made in order that the founders of the Lloyd Library should contribute to the utmost to the education of their fellow men.

MEDICAL FLORA;

OR,

MANUAL

OF THE

MEDICAL BOTANY

OF THE

UNITED STATES

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

CONTAINING

A SELECTION OF ABOVE 100 FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF MEDICAL PLANTS, WITH THEIR NAMES, QUALITIES, PROPERTIES, HISTORY, &c.: AND NOTES OR REMARKS ON NEARLY 500 EQUIVALENT SUBSTITUTES.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME THE FIRST,

A—H

WITH 52 PLATES.

Medical Plants are compound Medicines prepared by the hands of Nature, &c.—Med. Princ. 31.

BY C. S. RAFINESQUE, A. M...PH. D.

Ex-Prof. of Botany, Natural History, &c. in Transylv. University of Lexington, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, &c.

Member of the Medical Societies of Cincinnati and Lexington—the Philos. Soc. and Lyceum of New York—the Acad. of Nat. Sc. of Philadelphia—the Amer. Antiq. Society—the Kentucky Institute—the Linnean Soc. of Paris—the Imp. Nat. Cur. Soc. of Bonn.—the Imp. Economical Soc. of Vienna—the R. Italian Inst.—the R. Inst. of Nat. Sc. of Naples, &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
No. 112 Chesnut Street.

1828.

TO

DR. TORREY,

Professor of Chemistry and Botany, in the Medical School of the University of New-York:

DR. SHORT,

Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany, in the Med. School of Transylvania University, in Lexington, Kentucky: and

STEPHEN ELLIOTT, ESQ.

Professor of Botany, &c. in the Medical School of Charleston, in South Carolina:

THESE PAGES,

AND FIGURES OF MEDICAL PLANTS,

ARE DEDICATED,

IN TOKEN OF

FRIENDSHIP, ESTEEM AND RESPECT,

BY THEIR FRIEND

THE AUTHOR,

C. S. R.

DEDICATION

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the eleventh day of January, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1828, Atkinson and Alexander of the said District, have deposited in this office the Title of a Book the right whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

Medical Flora; or, Manual of the Medical Botany of the United States of America. Containing a selection of above one hundred figures and descriptions of medical plants, with their names, qualities, properties, history, &c.: and notes or remarks on nearly five hundred equivalent substitutes.—In two volumes.

Volume the first, A——H. with fifty-two Plates.

Medical Plants are compound medicines prepared by the hands of Nature, &c. *Med. Princ.* 31.

By C. S. Rafinesque, A. M.—Ph. D. Ex-Prof. of Botany, Natural History, &c. in Transylv. University of Lexington, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, &c. Member of the Medical Societies of Cincinnati and Lexington—the Philos. Soc. and Lyceum of New York—the Acad. of Nat. Sc. of Philadelphia—the Amer. Antiq. Society—the Kentucky Institute—the Linnean Soc. of Paris—the Imp. Nat. Cur. Soc. of Bonn.—the Imp. Economical Soc. of Vienna—the R. Italian Inst.—the R. Inst. of Nat. Sc. of Naples, &c. &c. &c.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned"—And Also to the Act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

REPRODUCED FROM RAFINESQUE'S "MEDICAL FLORA"
(NOTE EXTENT OF COPYRIGHT)



The above illustration figures the book case (four by six and a half feet) carrying the original Lloyd Library, as begun in his home in 1864, by John Uri Lloyd. He was then an apprentice in pharmacy, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The initial publications, Fowne's Chemistry and Parrish's Pharmacy, are on the shelves of the present institution.


THE LLOYD LIBRARY
THE LLOYD MUSEUM

